REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,074.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1874.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th December 1874, at 4 p.m.

December 1874.		January 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave Tuticorin	3
" Ratnagherry	27	" Colombo	4
" Vingorla	27	" Negapatam	7
" Goa	28	" Pondicherry	8
" Carwar	28	" Madras	10
" Mangalore	29	" Musulipatam	11
" Cannanore	30	" Coconada	12
" Tellicherry	30	" Vizagapatam	13
" Calicut	31	" Bimlipatam	13
" Beypore	31	" Gopalpore	14
" Cochin	Jan 1	" False Point	15
" Alleppy	1	Arrives at CALCUTTA	17

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th December 1874, at 4 p.m.

December 1874.		January 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSREH	13
" Kurrachee	29	" Mahomerah	13
" Guadur	30	" Fao	13
" Muscat	Jan 1	" Bushire	15
" Jask	2	" Bahrein	16
" Bunder Abbas	3	" Linga	20
" Linga	5	" Bunder Abbas	22
" Bushire	7	" Jask	23
" Fao	9	" Muscat	24
" Mahomerah	9	" Guadur	26
Arrive BUSREH	10	" Kurrachee	29
		Arrive BOMBAY	Feb. 1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 21st December 1874, at 2 p.m., calling at Verawal, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th December 1874, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.



THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PEHLWAN, Commander Court, will leave on MONDAY, the 21st December, at 5 p.m., for undernoted Ports:— Hurney, Rutnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE ROOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Manekchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Lor Jan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 14th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£20	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	9
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	52	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class including Wines; 3rd Class without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to C. GRONDONA, Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Sailing about 5th January next.



THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1979 Tons, Captain John D. Mary will be despatched as above. This steamer was built expressly for the Eastern-trade and has exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers. She carries a Surgeon.

Passage Money 1st Class, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which may be had on board.

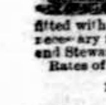
Apply for Passage to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 22nd December.)



THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Suez £30
Do. to Liverpool....................£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave on 27th December.)



THE splendid s. s. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,097 Tons, 1,300 H. P., effective, J. G. Bell, Commander, is well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta and has made some of the quickest passages between that Port and London. The Cabins have large Ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steamship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of passage are—

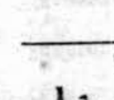
1st Class to Suez....................Rs. 300
Do. Malta.................... " 400
Do. Liverpool.................... " 500

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE SPLENDID STEAM-SHIP "EMBLEHOPE," well known in the trade, and sailing positively full or not full, at 4 p.m., on TUESDAY next, December 22nd, has accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450,

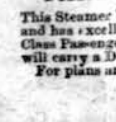
exclusive of Wines or Liquors which can be had on board.

In consequence of the small number of vacancies, immediate application by intending Passengers is requested by

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane.

THE "KING" LINE.

STEAM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.



The fine new Full-powered Iron Screw Steamer, "KING ARTHUR,"

Lieut. Somerset Johnstone, R. N., Commander. Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds, 1,500 Tons registered. 800 Horse Power, built under Special Survey, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th January 1875.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ...Rs. 500.

This Steamer has been built specially for the Bombay Trade, and has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, her Saloon and State Rooms are on Deck, she will carry a Doctor and Stewardess.

For plans and further information apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. KING ARTHUR are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th December 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. DELHI,	2,178	400	Dec. 21st	to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM,	2,725	450	" 28th	to Suez, &c.
S.S. HYDASPES	2,984	450	Jan. 4th	to Southampton.
S.S. KASHGAR,	2,609	450	" 11th	to Suez, &c.
S.S. LOMBARDY,	2,723	450	" 18th	to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th December 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SAILINGS FOR THE HOMEWARD SEASON OF 1875.



THE following or other first class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE during the month of FEBRUARY, MARCH, and APRIL.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Fes.
THIBET	C. H. Easty	2593	400	1st—Southampton via Canal.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gilson	2723	450	8th—Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
KHIVA	J. D. Gaby	2609	450	15th—Southampton via Canal.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	22d—Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
				March.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell, R.N.R.	3113	600	1st—Southampton via Canal.
ZAMBESI	G. T. Cates	2421	370	8th—Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	15th—Southampton via Canal.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
INDUS	N. Stewart, R.N.R.	3478	500	29th—Southampton via Canal.
				April.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	5th—Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3142	530	12th—Southampton via Canal.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th December 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 29th Dec. 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 26th Dec 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1874.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.



THE Norwegian Mail Steamer HAROLD HAARFAGER, 2,300 Tons, Captain Heltberg, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL on the 3rd JANUARY, 1875.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

1st Class..........Rs. 450 } Exclusive of Wines, &c.
2nd Class.......... " 300 }

For Freight and Passage, apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Agents for Charterers.

Bombay, 15th December 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. PALESTINE, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Palestine.

Bombay, 18th December 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	As.
The Turner Gallery, Sixty Engravings, Folio Half Morocco	125	0
L'Inde des Rajahs. Voyage dans l'Inde par Rousselet, 317 wood engravings, Folio Half-bound	45	0
Marcoy's Travels in South America from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean. 525 engravings, 2 Vols. large 4 to cloth gilt	26	4
Longfellow's Hanging of the Crane, Illustrated	6	12
Thackerayana, Notes and Anecdotes with 600 Sketches	7	12
Butler's Wild North Land. New Edition	4	12
Black's Maid of Killeena	6	12
Bluebeard's Keys, by Miss Thackeray	6	12
The Unkind Word, by Author of "John Halifax"	3	4
Masson's Life of Chatterton	3	4
My Mother and I, by Author of John Halifax	3	4
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, Nov.	2	4
Popular Science Review, Vol. 13	7	8
Feast of Good Things, 187	4	12
Good Words, Volume 1874	4	12
Dicken's Tale of Two Cities, Household Edition	2	4
Pearls of a Pretty Girl	1	4
Boutell's English Heraldry	2	4
Baker's Eight Years in Ceylon	4	12
——— Rifle and Hound in Ceylon	4	12
Fleming and French Pictures, Twenty Etchings with Notes by T. G. Stephens, 4 to cloth gilt	17	8
Ask Mamma, New Edition	10	0
Brown's Law Dictionary and Institute of the whole Law	13	4
Deane's Principles of Conveyancing	13	4
Kay's Tour Round my Garden	4	12
Jardine's Elements of Psychology of Cognition	4	12
Becker's Scientific London	3	4
Pindar's Odes, Translated by Myers	3	4
Notre Dame, by Victor Hugo, New Illustrated Edition	3	12
Goethe's Poems by Bowring	2	4
Dog Life, Narratives exhibiting Instinct, Intelligence, Fidelity &c., &c.	3	4
Green's Short History of the English People	5	8
Foster and Balfour's Embryology, Part 1	4	12
Brock's Sunday Echoes. Epistles	3	4
Figniers Day after Death	3	12
Femailla ; by Sir Samuel Baker, 2 vols., 50 plates	22	8
Tales of the Zenana ; by author of Pandu rang Hari, 2 vols	13	4
Sir Robert Peel : an Historical Sketch, by Lord Dalling and Bulwer	4	12
Dr. Ox's Experiment, by Jules Verne	4	12
Etty's Pictures. 13 Engravings. 4to	13	4
Percy Fitzgerald's Romance of the English Stage, 2 Vols.	15	0
Western Wanderings Travels in America	1	8
Fair Lusitania—Travels in Portugal, by Lady Jackson	13	4
The Insect ; by Jules Michelet, 140 illustrations	6	12
Holland House. Cheaper Edition	10	0
River Legends, by Knatchbull Hugessen	4	12
Joan Merrywether and other Tales, by Katherine Saunders	3	12
The Boy Slave in Bokhara, by David Ker	3	4
The Little Lame Prince, a Child's Book, by John Halifax	3	4
Aitken's Outlines of Science and Practice of Medicine	4	0
Tennyson's Works, Vol. 5. Idylls, Vol. 1	1	8
Baillie's Muhammadan Law of Inheritance	3	12
Misunderstood. New edition	3	4
Over Turf and Stubble. Cheaper edition	3	0
Under the Limes	3	12
Two Years in east Africa ; by E. Jonveaux	2	4
General Marriott's Political Economy	3	12
Butler's Lectures on History of Ancient Philosophy	7	8
Civitas Londinum—Survey and Map of the City of London in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth	7	12
How to build a House ; by Violet le Duc	7	8
Elze's Essays on Shakespeare	7	8
Kitchener's A Year's Botany	3	4
Hales' Milton's Areopagetica	2	0
Rosette's Sing Song—or Nursery Rhymes	2	8
Out of Doors ; by Rev. J. G. Wood	4	12
Lewis The Life Boat and its Work	3	8
Peter Parley's Annual 1875	3	4
Fox on Pathological Anatomy	7	12
The Draughtsman's Hd. Book of Map and Plan Drawing. Colored Illustrations	9	8
Cave Hunting, Researches on the Evidence of Caves, respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe	13	4
Fisk's Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy, 2 Vols.	15	12
Jacox Scripture Proverbs Illustrated, Annotated and Applied	6	12
Anderson on Eczema	4	12
Orby Shipley's Lent Lectures on the Seven Deadly Sins	4	12
Mitford's Tales of Old Japan	3	12
Gossip's Chess Players Manual	6	12
The Bavarian Highlands and the Salz Kammergut, Folio Illustrated	15	12
Leigh's Science of Modern Cotton Spinning, 2 Vols.	55	0
Firminger's Gardening for India, New Edition	10	0
Marey's Animal Mechanism, Terestrial and Aerial Locomotion	3	4
Rhymes and Roundelayes in Praise of a Country Life, Illustrated	6	12
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume, 1874	4	12
Mangin's Earth and its Treasures	2	4
Orby Shipley's Studies in Modern Problems, 2nd Series	3	4
Carnegy's Land Tenures and Revenue Assessments of Upper India	3	12
Cotton's Manual of Railway Engineering	4	12
Minto's Characteristics of English Poets. Chaucer to Shelley	5	12
Mivart on the Common Frog	2	4
Nayler on Diseases of the Skin	7	12
Strivings for the Faith	3	4
The Bible of Every Land (Bagster)	13	4
Foley's Cotton Manufacturer's Assistant	1	0
Fothergill in the Maintenance of Health	7	12
Hurrychund Chintamons Commentary on Bhagavat Gita	3	12
Hare's Victory of Faith	4	4
All the Year Round, Vol. 11	3	8
Littre's French Dictionary. 4 vols. 4to	75	0
Those Holy Fields,—Palestine illustrated by Pen and Pencil	5	0
The Marvellous Countries ; or Arizona and New Mexico	11	4
Braddon's Lost for Love. 3 vols	20	0
Barrett's Management of Infancy and Childhood	3	4
Wanklyn's Treatise on Tea, Coffee, and Coca analysis	3	4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE fine Screw Steamer "PALESTINE," 2867 Tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY on or about the 20th January 1875.

She has superior accommodation for 25 Passengers and is a very fast Steamer. For Passage apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—The undersigned are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of coolie labour at their Presses during the year 1875.

Full particulars will be furnished on application to

EWART LATHAM AND CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th December 1874.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GERMAN WINES. STILL HOCK.

			Rs.	
RIESLING	Per Doz.	Quarts	13	0
Do. No. 1	" "	Quarts	14	0
BODENHEIMER	" "	Quarts	15	0
Do.	" "	Pints	8	0
GEISENHEIMER	" "	Quarts	16	0
Do.	" "	Pints	8	8
RUDESHEIMER	" "	Quarts	21	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	" "	Quarts	28	0

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens and over.

Lay the bottles on their sides, that the Wine may cover the corks.

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S FAVORITE CLARETS.

			Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	Per Doz.	Qts.	10
Ditto ditto	"	Pts.	6
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	"	Pts.	9

SHERRIES, FROM BUTLER AND SONS, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

		Rs.
Red Seal, Pale, Dry	Per Doz.	20
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior	"	24
Red Seal, Rich Brown	"	26
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, extra fine	"	28

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens and over.

BASS' PALE ALE, BOTTLED BY STONE & CO.

QUARTS, in Casks of 3 dozen each ......Rs. 5 12 per doz.
PINTS, do. 6 do. ...... " 3 12 do.
IMPERIAL PINTS, do. 4 dozen each... " 4 12 do.

GUINNESS' STOUT, BY SPARKS AND MOLINE.

QUARTS, in Casks of 3 dozen each ....Rs. 6 0 per doz.
PINTS, do. 6 " .... " 4 4 do.
SINGLE DOZENS AT FOUR ANNAS PER DOZ. EXTRA.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.—FURNISHED for two or three months, the well known Bungalow on the top of Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of late Dr. Ward. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET.—The comfortable BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, formerly in the occupation of late Mr. John Campbell, rent Rs. 250, for further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.

22, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED from 1st January 875. For Ten Months certain. The well known BUNGALOW "BEEHIVE" on Napier Sea Road, Malabar Hill—facing the west. It is very commodious and will accommodate Two Families. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—To SUPERINTENDENTS of GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.—Amongst the THEODOLITES offered for SALE to this office, is a Government one, No. 691, by Henry Barrow & Co., of London.

Should this instrument have been stolen from any Government Office, early intimation is requested by the undersigned.

G. E. HANCOCK, Captain,
Superintendent of Guzerat Survey, Kattywar.

Kattywar Districts, 15th December 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the Italian Mail Steamer PERSIA, Captain Merello, arrived in the Harbour yesterday, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for Countersignature and Pay Freight (if any) and, apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9. Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S.N. Company.

Bombay, 20th December 1874.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co. of Cognac, at the request of Messrs. C. Bounevialle & Co., their former Agents, beg to state that the senior partner of the Firm, Mr. C. Bounevialle has settled all accounts with them in London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMS, CHEESE, and BACON ; SPEAKING and WALKING DOLLS, and varieties of TOYS, for SALE at HUDSON & Co., No. 9, Hummum Street.

DISPLAY OF ORNAMENTED CHRISTMAS CAKES, at BAPTY'S. Orders are being registered.

JUST RECEIVED, Vermouth, Noelly Prah's Rs. 11-8 per dozen. Revaire, Freres, Rs. 10 per dozen. Assorted Liqueurs, Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to ALBERT KUNKLER & Co.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS, 1874.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have much pleasure in announcing that they have, in accordance with their usual custom, imported special Parcels of Goods for the present Season, in addition to their usual

Supplies by every Mail and Canal Steamer.

The whole will be found of the same superior character and quality for which the Company's Imports have always been distinguished.

THE STORES DEPARTMENT

Is replete with every kind of

OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Including

DESSERT DELICACIES

Of the choicest quality.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, of last Summer's produce, in exquisite condition.

FRUITS IN JUICE AND SYRUP, direct from Nice.

APRICOT PULP, for making Ices.

FINEST ELEME FIGS, direct from Smyrna.

BLOOM MUSCATEL RAISINS, direct from Malaga.

JORDAN ALMONDS, of the finest size and quality.

NORMANDY PIPPINS, the choicest picked Fruits.

FANCY CHOCOLATES, in twenty-five varieties of fancy wrappers and boxes.

NOUGAT AUX PISTACHES and PRALINES DE VANILLE.

LIQUEUR BON BONS and CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

BON BON COSAQUES, of novel designs, in great variety.

FRENCH PLUMS, expected from Bordeaux.

DESSERT BISCUITS. Carlsbad Wafer, Carlsbad Favourite, Orange, Lemon Ginger Wafer, Mixed, Biscuits de Paris.

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT

Contains the choicest Brands in

CLARETS.

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMPAGNES.

HOCKS.

MOSELLES.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SPIRITS. AND LIQUEURS of every description.

ALES AND STOUTS.

Price List on application.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO DEPARTMENT

Includes a varied selection of

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, imported direct, of the very finest quality only.

CIGARETTES, "Bouquet" and "Peerless."

AMERICAN AND TURKEY TOBACCOS.

CIGAR CASES.

HOLDERS LAMPS.

RESTS AND ASH TRAYS.

TRICHINOPOLY AND COCONADA CHEROOTS, made expressly for the Company.

WILLS'S BRISTOL TOBACCOS, An extensive assortment of Plain and Fancy

MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR PIPES.

TOBACCO POUCHES AND SMOKERS' SUNDRIES.

Price List on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. would request attention, on the arrival of another CHRISTMAS SEASON, to their large and varied Stock of Goods suitable for XMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS, ornamental and useful.

A PRICED DESCRIPTION IS SUBJOINED.

Carte de Visite Albums.

SMALL SQUARE, for 48 Cartes, 1 on a page ....Rs. 15 0
Ditto, richly *bound* dark green Morocco, gilt covers and 2 gilt clasps, with ornamented pages ....Rs. 35 0
SMALL OBLONG, 8½ by 5½, dark brown Morocco, for 96 cartes, 2 on a page, the pages richly ornamented ..Rs. 20 0
Ditto, larger, 9½ by 6½, new design, the mounts removeable at pleasure, for 66 Cartes and a few Medallions ....Rs. 32 0
NEW UPRIGHT PATTERN, 10½ by 6, to contain 96 Cartes, 2 on a page..........Rs. 18 8
BOX ALBUM, with loose Mounts and Glass Cover.... " 15 0
LARGE QUARTO, 12 by 8½, dark-red Russia, to contain 192 Cartes de Visite only ....Rs. 42 0
Ditto ditto to contain 128 cartes, 8 cabinet photos, with 4 spare leaves for large pictures ....Rs. 45 0
Ditto ditto to contain 120 cartes, 8 cabinet photos, 14 medallions, with 4 spare leaves as above ....Rs. 45 0
OBLONG FOLIO, pages, "14" by "12¼," bound full Scarlet Morocco, handsomely tooled and gilt, with 2 gilt clasps, with spaces for 27 Cabinets and 100 Cartes de Visite, interleaved with leaves of thick cardboard for large pictures ....Rs. 85 0

Scrap Albums, Crest and Monogram Albums, &c.

SCRAP ALBUMS—BOUND FULL MOROCCO, Dark-brown, handsomely gilt and tooled, and lettered "Scraps," 14 by 12..........Rs. 45 0
LARGE QUARTO ALBUMS, handsomely bound full Morocco, richly gilt, red, blue, or green, containing leaves of tinted paper, some with handsomely embossed borders, suitable for drawings, &c..........Rs. 25 0
PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAP BOOKS, small size, 8 by 6, plainly bound, rough Morocco and gilt ....Rs. 5 0
SCRAP ALBUM, bound full Morocco, plain gilt tooled, large size 18 by 12, very handsome..........Rs. 50 0

Crest Albums.

"YE ARMORIE" 8 by 6, bound full Morocco, handsomely gilt, with designs in colours, for Crests and Monograms..........Rs. 12 8
Ditto ditto rather plainer and lighter binding ..... Rs. 8 0
"REPERTOIRE HERALDIQUE," similar to above but plainer in style, gilt designs for crests, and visiting card design for autographs..........Rs. 6 12
Small Album, bound plain Morocco, with gilt lines, labelled "Crests and Monograms"..........Rs. 6 0
PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAP ALBUM, green and blue cloth, and gilt, pages handsomely illuminated with designs for photographic scraps..........Covers soiled Rs. 7 8
The ILLUSTRATED POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM containing pages ruled for stamps of all countries, with a few illustrations of each, and a descriptive letter-press in English, French, and German :
Plainly bound in blue cloth..........Rs. 9 0
Handsomely bound in green cloth and gilt..........Rs. 12 0
ALBUMS FOR NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, strongly and neatly half bound, with index, &c., large size Rs. 5-8 small size..........Rs. 2 4
Albums prepared, and photographs, pictures, drawings, &c., mounted and framed in gilt, blackwood, maple, or rosewood, to order.

Dressing Bags, Writing Cases.

DRESSING CASES—JEWEL CASES, &c., LADIES' 15 INCH Levant Morocco TRAVELLING WRITING DRESSING, and WORK BAG, lined Silk, and fitted complete with engraved electro fittings Pen 1 instruments, &c., &c., with outside pocket and registered lock ...Rs. 135 0
LADIES' 15-INCH DRESSING BAG, fitted complete, lined blue Silk..........Nett Rs. 95 0
GENTLEMEN'S 16 INCH DRESSING BAG, Levant Morocco, fitted, electro-plated fittings complete. Nett Rs. 85 0
GENTLEMEN'S 18 INCH STANDARD NAPOLEON, ditto, ditto, ditto, fitted complete..........Nett Rs. 115 0
WRITING DESK, chequered Dark-red Persian, 10-INCH three-fold, fitted with Stationery, Blotter, Ink, 2 Bostonite Tablets, Pen, Pencil, Paper, Knife, Scissors, &c., &c. ....Rs. 35 0
T. J. & J. SMITH'S 15-INCH THREE-FOLD DESPATCH BOX, of best Dark-red Russia Leather, lined with Morocco, fitted complete with STATIONERY, BLOTTING BOOK, CASH BOOK LEDGER, INKSTAND, LIGHT BOX, 3 BOSTONITE TABLETS, PENKNIFE, IVORY RULE, PAPER KNIFE, SCISSORS, CORKSCREW, SILVER and IVORY PEN and PENCIL, &c., with SPRING LOCK and DUPLICATE KEYS, in solid Leather Travelling Case with Strap. Nett Cash, Price..........Rs. 135 0

The above is very handsome and very suitable for presentation.

GENTLEMAN'S DRESSING CASES in Russia Leather fitted complete with every requisite ....Rs. 25 0
DRAWING-ROOM TABLE SETS consisting of an elegant box for stationery and a blotting-book to match, in dark green levant Morocco, handsome Gothic Pattern, richly illuminated purple and buff, and handsomely tooled and gilt..........Rs. 75 0
Ditto, ditto, in Coromandel Wood with Ivory and Ormolu Mounts..........Rs. 40 0

Jewel Cases.

9-inch Jewel Case, with 2 trays, of dark-green Russia, gilt tooled, lined with crimson silk velvet, engraved gilt mounts, Bramah lock with gilt keys..........Rs. 23 0
10-inch ditto, with 2 trays, of bird's-eye Maple lined with dark-blue silk..........Rs. 18 8
9-inch patent *expanding* jewel case of brown Russia, lined with purple velvet ....Rs. 36 0
The "BEATRICE" WRITING and WORK-BOX, an elegant and convenient arrangement, upon being opened the working materials are at once available, whilst by pressing a spring the font fials and the writing papers is exposed ready for use
In Mock Russia lined with quilted silk and fitted with necessar instruments..........Rs. 33 0
LADY'S WORK BASKETS of neat wicker-work prettily lined with quilted silk and fitted with scissors, crochet hook, penknife, thimble &c.
No. 0, smallest size ....Rs. 9 8
Ditto ditto new pattern lining.......... 10 8
No. 1, medium size.......... 10 8
Ditto ditto new pattern lining.......... 12 0
No. 2, large size.......... 12 8
Ditto ditto new pattern lining.......... 14 0
LADY'S CASH CABINETS of Russia leather with gilt mounts containing 4 drawers, respectively, for gold, silver notes, and keys a very tasteful novelty 33 0
LADY'S EXPANDING RETICULES of best Russia with gilt mounts, very elegantly finished........ Rs. 20 to 30 0
LADY'S VISITING RETICULES containing memorandum book for names and addresses, spaces for Lady's and Gentlemen's visiting cards, pencil, &c.
In Morocco with gilt mounts .... Rs. 12 8
"MY BOOKS"—A Morocco leather case containing 5 books limp bound, lettered respectively—"Visits—Addresses"—"Personal Expenses"—"House Expense"—"Daily Journal"—"Cash Account"—with lock and key ....Rs. 23 8
NEW IMPROVED GRAPHOSCOPE, for large Pictures, Photographs, &c., and also for Stereoscopic Views, very unique and elegant ....Rs. 35 0
VIEWS FOR DITTO, CABINET SIZE, CRYSTAL PALACE VIEWS, LONDON VIEWS, COLORED FLOWERS, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, &c., from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 each.
STEREOSCOPES with ring to raise or lower.......... Rs. 25 0
NEW JEWEL KALEIDOSCOPE, on handsome bronze Stand 16 0
MICROSCOPES, MONOCULAR, at Rs. 60, 70, and.......... 90 0
Ditto BINOCULAR with full Fittings, &c. 300 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERNS, a pair mounted on case, with rackwork for Dissolving View Effect.......... ——
Lanterns encased in Mahogany, complete with case..........250 0
Ditto ditto in Japanned Tin, with case 160 0
MAGIC LANTERNS, of various sizes, small and large, at Rs. 7-8, 9-8, 18-0, and 28 0

Slides for the above always available, Scenic, Comic, and Dioramic

Games, &c.

RACE GAME, large board, illustrated in colors, with box containing horses, obstacles, and dice box, complete. Rs 13 4
CROQUET, sets in box complete, at Rs. 20, 30, and........ 35 0
BEZIQUE, sets for 2 or 4, at Rs. 5-8, 7-8, 10-0 and 15 0
CHESS, Staunton pattern, in boxes, plain, polished, or weighted, at Rs. 6, 15, 20, and.......... 35 0
IN CARTONPIERRE CASKET, elaborately carved with board to match 55 0
"MACKLIN" DOUBLE-POCKET CHESS BOARD, with Men 4 0
"IN STATU QUO" Chess-board and Men, with spring for fixing Men ....Rs. 30 0
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, book-form, with Cups and Men, at Rs. 7, 8-8, and 10 8
CHESS BOARDS, of folding leather, at Rs. 3-8, 5-8, and 8 0
CRIBBAGE, plain boards with pegs, Rs. 1, triangular.... 2 0
Ditto boxes, with space for Cards, silk lined, with lock, Rs. 5 8 and 6 8
Ditto with mother o'pearl top, Rs. 10 and 13 0
Ditto new principle, white metal pegs to all the holes, to draw up for scoring 6

PLAYING CARDS, WHIST AND BEZIQUE MARKERS, DOMINOES, &c., &c., &c.

ROYAL CABINET OF GAMES, containing all the above, in Coromandel Wood with folding doors to open in front, Rs. 75-0.

VENETIAN CABINETS, RECHERCHEE PAPETERIE, GLASS CUBE PAPER WEIGHTS, PEN AND PENCIL CASES IN GOLD, SILVER, AND ALUMINIUM, and other useful and Ornamental Articles in great variety.

THACKER, VINING AND CO.

JOONAS TYAB & CO.,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB AND CO.

Begs respectfully to inform the Gentry, and Public in general, that he has now got his Stock replete, and he can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that his Black and Coloured Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to him before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful, soft, and absorbing material, Oxford Cloth ; likewise Spun Silk-Silk-and-Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest Designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Dreb Shell, hard and soft Felt Cricketing Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQUIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Maunds, Leather Straps, &c. &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB AND CO.,
11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,

S. ROSE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing that they are in receipt of *FURTHER SUPPLIES* of

The Genuine Grand Square "Sympathetic" Pianoforte.

For the sale of which they are appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch-Finish, and Durability.

S. ROSE & Co. have always on hand a number of excellent and serviceable second-hand Instruments by BROADWOOD & SONS, COLLARD and COLLARD, and other EMINENT MANUFACTURERS.

From amongst those Instruments now actually in stock S. R. & Co. would ask special attention to the following :—

BROADWOOD AND SONS' Square Pianoforte, 6½ Octaves, in Handsome Mahogany case 600
BROADWOOD AND SONS' Square Pianoforte, 6½ Octaves, in Rosewood Case 500
BROADWOOD AND SONS' Square Mahogany Pianoforte, 6½ Octaves 350
COLLARD AND COLLARDS' Mahogany Square Pianoforte, 6½ Octaves 300
COLLARD AND COLLARDS' Semi-grand Bichord, 6½ Octaves, in Mahogany Case.......... 450
COLLARD AND COLLARDS' Semi-grand, 6 Octaves in Mahogany Case 350
STODART'S TRI-CHORD Semi-Grand, Metal Frame, Patent Tubular Tension Bars, 6½ Octaves, in Handsome Rosewood Case 400
BROADWOOD AND SONS' Semi-Grand, Iron Frame and Tension Bars, 6 Octaves, in Solid Mahogany Case.......... 300
STODART'S Semi-Grand, Metal Frame, 6 Octaves, in Rosewood Case 350
COLLARD AND COLLARD'S Bi-chord, Grand Metal Frame, and Tension Bars, Full Compass Repeater Action, in Solid Mahogany Case.......... 550

PIANOFORTES SOLD ON THE NEW SYSTEM OF HIRE.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

THE NEW ALEXANDRE ORGAN,
FOR THE SALE OF WHICH S. ROSE & Co. ARE APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
From Rs. 450 to Rs. 800.

HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS.

THE NEW BROAD REED HARMONIUMS, IN OAK .... Rs. 120
Do. do. IN MAHOGANY .... " 140
AMERICAN ORGAN, Style T., 5 Octaves, 5 Stops, with richly carved mouldings.......... " 500

MISCELLANEOUS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tambourines, English and German Concertinas, Cornets, Flutes, and every other description of Musical Instruments supplied at the lowest possible Prices for Cash Payment.

NEW MUSIC BY EVERY MAIL.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieus, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90 ; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls ....Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 " .... " 100
Pyramidal 16 " .... " 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8 ; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 " "

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns,

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna ; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand ; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms ; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black, 1 square foot ; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS ; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH ; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas ; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, Inns, Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypore, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES, WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

THE OFFICES of the SUB-REGISTRARS of MANDVEE and BHOOLESWAR will on and from the 21st instant, be REMOVED from the premises in Medows Street to House No. 12, in the Loharchawl Street.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY, Registrar.

Bombay Registry Office, 18th December 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.—The OIL MILL in connection with the FACTORY at OOMRAWUTTEE being now at work, the Company is in a position to supply pure Linseed, Lillee, Castor, Cotton-seed or Mowha-Oils. Samples may be seen and Orders registered at the Company's Office, No. 23, Apollo Street.

JAMES MELVILLE,
General Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1874.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 25th, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 29th, 30th, and 31st instant, and on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, on account of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 10th December 1874.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GOODS FOR THE COLD SEASON.

NANSEE KHYRAZ AND CO.
TAILORS, SHIRTMAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have MADE a CONSIDERABLE reduction in their PRICES for Cash only ;

"PRICE LIST." Rs.
DRESS SUITS, of the best West of England broadcloth. 75
Do. do. lined with silk throughout and finished after the best West End Style 85
DRESS TROUSERS, of the best *Single Kerseymere*.......... 22
FANCY TWEED SUITS, consisting of Double breasted Coat and Trousers, all wool, and finished in Superior Style .... from 25
BLUE SERGE do., Yarn dyed superior quality and warranted fast color.......... 26
TROUSERS, a Splendid Assortment of Fancy Doeskins, Angolas, Tweeds, &c. .... from 10 to 15
MORNING COATS, the New Diagonal and Checked Coatings in Blue and Black now so generally worn, fast Color of Superior Style and finish .... from 30
DRILL SUITS, Best American drill suitable for the Cotton Season 10
SHIKAR SUITS, of N. K. and Co's celebrated Shikar Cloth now so generally used throughout Western India.......... 16

SHIRTS.

Special attention is given to this department which is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced West End Cutter, a perfect and comfortable fit is guaranteed.

Rs.
BEST WHITE SHIRTS, Linen fronts and cuffs, per ½ doz. 27
OXFORD CLOTH, Cool and Absorbing, the Newest Patterns, Collar's attached—½ doz. 30
TAFFA CLOTH, of a thinner texture than the Oxford very Cool—½ doz. 30
FRENCH CAMBRIC, a Large Selection of the Newest Patterns, Collars attached—½ doz. 26
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, in great variety—½ doz. 48
SPUN SILK in neat patterns .... each 8

Hats, Helmets, and Sola Topies, a large assortment.

Sleeping Suits of Spun silk, Oxford Cloth and Flannel, always ready.

Hosiery, Scarfs and Ties in great variety.

TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

Every Requisite for Travellers and Overland Passengers ready for immediate use.

Patterns and instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application, post free.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
NO. 13, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 19TH DECEMBER 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet, Surats dull, sales 12,000 bales, spot quotations unchanged, and to-day's report is again dull, sales only 8,000 bales of which 1,500 were Surats. Reuter still refrains from giving arrival quotations for Surats, but private telegrams report continued weakness, sales only practicable at a further reduction of 1/16d. per lb. In New York yesterday, ready Mid Uplands was still quoted at 14½ cents, but futures were ⅛ per lb. higher.

The American figures now stand as follows :—

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Week's receipts	193,000	200,000	117,000
Do. Exports to U. K.	60,000	72,000	58,000
Do. Continent	34,000	25,000	18,000
Total rect. since 1st Sept.	1,814,000	1,547,000	1,576,000
" Exports to U. K.	682,000	503,000	449,000
Do. Continent	222,000	199,000	289,000
Stocks at the Ports	748,000	637,000	526,000

These returns if they have been correctly given by Reuter, show that the receipts up to date are 267,000 bales in excess of last year, add to which there was an excess of stock at the ports at the commencement of the season of 27,000 bales, making 294,000 bales more cotton than we had seen up to this date last year. Of this surplus, the figures show, that 179,000 bales have been shipped more to the U. K. and 23,000 more to the Continent, and as the stocks at the ports are still 111,000 bales over the same date in 1873, it is evident that the takings for consumption in America have been 19,000 bales less than for the same period last year. At this rate it is manifest that even if the total crop is not over 1873, Liverpool is likely to receive a greater weight of Cotton, which will of course be more against prices than if the pressure of supplies were more widely distributed. But so far, nothwithstanding the strong American reports to the contrary, the figures unquestionably indicate a yield considerably in excess of last year. Had the receipts during the current month fallen materially short of last December, some importance might have been attached to the persistent statements that the heavy arrivals in the early part of the season were due to other reasons than increased production, but in the face of the present scale of supplies, with no inducement in prices to push them forward with more than ordinary speed, such arguments must cease to have weight even with the most sanguine, and careful operators are bound to base their calculations on increased crop estimates and consequently a still lower range of prices.

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 18th instant compares with last week and the corresponding date last year, as follows :—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	530,000	520,000	455,790
" London	118,000	112,000	184,270
American afloat	360,000	350,000	225,000
East Indian "	110,000	110,000	130,000
	1,118,000	1,092,000	995,060
Price of Mid Orleans ...	7¾d.	7 15/16d.	8½d.
Fair Dhollera...	4½d.	5d.	5⅛d.
Difference	2¾d.	2 15/16d.	3½d.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was reported quiet, at, according to Reuter, unchanged prices, but for some time back, these quotations have been very much too high, private messages reporting Bombay qualities of 7lb Shirtings at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per piece, and other goods proportionately low.

Consols this morning were unaltered at 92; French Rentes at 99¼ and Bar Silver at 57¼d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange here to-day has again been firmer at an advance of 1/32d. in Bank Bills and 1/16d. per rupee in Credits and Documents, closing quotations for the two latter being the same as on last mail day. The rise is attributable probably in a great measure to a reaction after the sudden fall in the early part of the week, but to some extent is also due to an increased amount of paper having come into the market especially for forward delivery. Under the late comparitively heavy buying however, Cotton has again gone beyond the reach of exporters, and we may therefore look for another pause and a reduction in the amount of Bills offering, in which event, and with the prospect of cheaper money in London, we may probably see renewed quietness for next mail. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 10 3/16d.	per rupee	
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 0	⅜d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 10	⅜d.	"
Documents do.	...1s. 10 15/16d.		"

On Calcutta there is no change, demand being quoted at 3/16 and 60 days' sight ¾ discount. Government Paper continues remarkably quiet at former values, say Fours, Rs. 102⅛; Fours and a half, Rs. 103¾; Fives and a half, Rs. 109¼.

The SHARE Market to-day has been only steady without special change in values.

COTTON notwithstanding the depressing advices from Liverpool has, if anything, been a shade firmer to-day, and in the case of New Omrawuttee and Ginned Broach Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per Candy higher. This advance coupled with higher exchange, again places sterling cost ahead of Liverpool arrival rates, and we may accordingly look for renewed quietness especially with the prospect of dull accounts from Liverpool owing to the approaching holidays. The receipts here this week show a marked increase, being 18,232 bales against 11,428 bales last week, and 12,116 or the corresponding week last year.

FREIGHTS are steady at £2-7-6 for ready steamers, and the report that the Coromandel will probably be taken off the berth for Liverpool, renders speculators firmer. By sail, rates are £2 2 6 to £2 5 0 for Liverpool.

In PIECE GOODS there is no actual change; a moderate business is passing, but the market is entirely devoid of animation.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15thDecember as compared with that for 8th December :—

LIABILITIES.	8th Dec. Rs.	A.	P.	15th Dec. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,07,267	7	9	16,07,242	7	9
Treasury B lance	2,73,30,810	13	0	2,96,81,129	14	8
Total Deposits	3,14,34,970	2	2	3,07,78,948	11	7
Bank Post Bills, &c	2,29,106	11	4	2,,7,529	4	9
Sundries	8,14,680	13	9	8,28,335	7	3
Rs.	8,34,16,836	0	0	8,51,23,245	14	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities.....	1,83,96,192	4	0	1,80,36,478	8	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	76,98,644	5	1	77,65,144	5	1
Credits on ditto ..	38,85,789	2	7	49,77,259	6	11
Bills discounted............	1,76,09,140	13	2	1,82,39,804	13	2
Dead Stock	10,7,,652	14	9	10,90,844	4	11
Stamps	14,234	10	0	13,267	4	0
Balances with other Banks	6,8,,373	10	6	7,01,104	5	9
Sundries	32,491	13	6	32,377	6	1
Bull on	6,93,254	6	10	8,90,864	0	4
Cash at Head Office	1,16,12,853	4	10	1,13,84,837	0	5
Do. at Branches	2,17,12,209	1	2	2,19,9,,614	7	4
Rs.	8,34,16,836	0	0	8,51,23,245	14	0

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 12th December, as compared with that for 5th December :—

LIABILITIES.	5th Dec. Rs.	12th Dec. Rs.
Capital	56,25,000	56,25,000
Public Deposits	62,29,326	62,35,887
Other Deposits	53,65,307	57,59,753
Cash Credits........................	3,31,526	2,43,846
Post Bills	2,09,710	6,437
Reserve Fund	4,00,000	4,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	2,04,540	2,04,510
Rs.	1,83,65,410	1,84,75,463
ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Silver & Notes at H. Office.........	74,49,245	82,19,734
Govt. Reserve, Cash	4,75,874	3,67,4 1
Govt. Securities......................	25,45,2 9	24,76,825
Loans	17, 2, 75	18,67,166
Account of Credits	4,49,575	4, 3,5,5
MercantileBill- discounted............	34,80,429	34,97,003
Dead Stock	2,39,394	2,39,652
Bills of Exchange.....................	7,66,546	7,64,172
Due by other Banks...................	12,36,842	8,69,963
Rs.	182,65,410	1,83,75,463

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—2 TH DECEMBER, 8 P M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20th Dec mber, 2-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 50 minutes.

Via Turkey, 19th December, 3-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 50 minutes.

Via Suez, 20th December, 10-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 27 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 19th December, 8-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Via Turkey, 19th December, 5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 39 minutes.

Via Suez, 19th December, 6-6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 35 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 19th December, 7-10 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 30 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 19th December, 4-8 P.M. Time in transit, 30 hours 25 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th to 8 P.M. of the 20th December is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 42	0 9
" Kurrachee	1 28	0 0
" Madras	0 5	0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE MARTHA DAVIS, 870 tons, Captain C. A. Johnson, will sail to-day in ballast for Akyab.

THE BARQUE BRISE LAMES, 253 tons, Captain A Dupare, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and thirty-two deck passengers.

THE S S PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain W Pead, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Coast and Carwar (December 16th) with a general cargo, and ninety-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP KATE GREGORY, 1,012 tons, Captain H G Hansen, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Moulmein (November 10th) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's S S ARCOT, 1,131 tons, Captain J Sharp, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Rutnagherry—Mr Baker and servant, Mr and Mrs Brooke, and two servants. For Beypore—Colonel and Mrs Clephane, Mr S Selfe and servant, Lieut. Fulton and Surgeon Cogan and two servants. For Vingorla—Miss Sewell, and Captain Ostrehan and four servants. For Alleppy—Mr M R de Quadros. For Carwar—Mr Oliphant. For different ports—One hundred and sixty-four deck passengers.

THE S S NAVARINO, arrived in Madras roads at 9 o'clock on Monday night with the following passengers from London :—For Madras—Capt and Mrs Ward, Capt and Mrs Armstrong, Mr and Mrs C A Ainslie, Mr B Smyth, Misses Davies, Mrs Wingfield and daughter, Mr J Nice, and 2 native deck passengers. For Calcutta.—Rev. Mr. Evans and family and son. F Kelly, Lieut Bailey, Messrs Barry, Beaumont, Edwards Chabrel, Mansfield, Niall, D F Martin, Merith, Hampton and Samadelli, Dr Stock and family, Masters Blaney and Frater, Mesdames Edwards, Martin, Frater, Soligae and family, Malyon, Hackett, Ferguson and family, Velity, and Smith, and Misses Blaney and Marshall. She left Madras again for Calcutta on Thursday.

THE S S PALESTINE, 2,128 tons, Captain J Owen, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Liverpool (November 11th) via the Suez Canal brought the following cargo :—334 packages cotton piece goods, 100 casks beer, 2,068 bundles and 12,658 bars iron, 8,989 bundles iron hoops, 120 bales twist, 50 cases wine, 52 cases wine and spirits, 342 packages machinery, 3 cases scales, 220 pipes, 12,000 bricks, 230 tons coals, 50 cases slates, 103 boxes soap, 49 packages papers, 15 boxes tin plates, 409 barrels alum, 200 kegs red lead, 135 kegs nails, 1 case boots, 122 packages glassware, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Persia, Captain Merello arrived in Bombay on the 19th inst. from Genoa :—Revd Frances Heyl, Mr E Roberts, Mr Nazmudeen Tyabjee, Mr Ameerodeen Tyabjee, Mr E Honnegger, Captain Thomas, Mr J Wentyman, Dr Skreford, one friend and 2 Ladies, Mr Kerchauff Carlo. From Naples—Captain Noyes, Mr and Mrs Lejdiard and one friend, Revd Johnson and family. Com. A G Pilastri and Madam Pilastri. From Suez—Mr Berard, Mr Prunssiesi. From Port Said—Revd P Lugi and one friend, Mr and Mrs Korn. From Aden—Mr and Mrs Rustomjee Sorabjee 3 children, Mr Subadar Major Gunga Sing and 2 friends, Mr Nusserwanjee Cawasjee, Mahomed Soolaman and one friend and 4 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Kate Gregory	Hansen	Moulmein Nov 10.
	Phlox (s)	Pead	Carwar, Dec 16.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Arcot (s)	Sharp	Coast & Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Barque Martha Davis, Johnson, to Akyab.
Barque Brise Lames, Dupare, to Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last.

Steamer Nizam, to Aden & Suez.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast & Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
15	Queen of Beauty ...Moulton	Rio de Janeiro, Oct 13.	
	Lady Rowena ......Sterling	Liverpool, July 31.	
	Brechin Castle ....Smith	Glasgow, Sept.	
16	Arabia (s ....Lewis	Rangoon, Dec 13.	
	Malda (s) ....Burke............	Bombay, Nov 21.	

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
15	Himalaya(s)........	....	....
	Philosopher	....	....
	Moorhill	....	....
16	Baghdad (s)	....	....
	El Dorado (s)	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
14	Navarino(s)..........	....	London.
15	Chenney	....	Boston.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
14	Ava (s)	....	Bombay and S. Ports.
	Khedive (s)	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

King Arthur s, 175 barrels stout, Eduljee Bezonjee; 35 cases stout, Moola Feroz & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Kingston, 10 cases matches, L Naran and Co; 52 cases matches, Abdool Ily Sheik Adom; 62 cases paper, John S Elmore and Co; 10 cases table salt, Hassom Allarakhia and Co; 500 kegs steel, Lookmanjee Ibramjee; 3 cases glassware, Merwanje & Co.
Carmarthenshire, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Rajpoot, 2 cases glassware, Jehangeer Cursetjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 200 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Burdigala, 250 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kingston, 63 bales cotton, Futtybhoy Ameejee.
Woodburn, 232 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 74 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy.
Strathclyde s, 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria; 91 bales cotton, Chimanal as Madhowdass; 55 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimniram; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 51 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 31 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 12 bales cotton, Peel, Cass ls & Co.
Emblehope s, 6 bales cotton, Hajee Mahomed Ruja; 205 cwts. coir yarn, Sewchund Motichund; 40 bales wool, Govindjee Canjee; 31 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 56 bales cotton, Tr cumjee Namidass; 200 bales cotton, Juls Siegfried & Co; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 86 bales cotton, La chund Ramdayal.
J C Stevenson s, 206½ cwts coir yarn, Canjee Liladhur.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s, 4 bales cotton, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons; 81 bundles E teeth, Daval Ruttonsee; 53 bundles E teeth, Suliff Durvesh; 249 pieces E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 209 pieces E teeth, Morarjee Dyal; 1 case shawls, Woomerbhoy Chunoabhoy; 5 boxes silk, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 38 cases olibanum, Mahomedbhoy Corjee; 1 bundle woolen carpet, S Tyebjee & Co; 300 bundles coir fibres, Tolab Arbe; 8 bales hides, Ahmed Khanbhoy; 17 bales hides, G Sigg & Co; 7 cases fishmaws, Mamed Nuhoo; 100 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 132¼ cases olibanum, A Trading Co; 28 bundles E teeth, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 15 bundles E teeth, H H H Metha.

FOR NEW YORK.

Queen of Ceylon, 446¼ cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Pegasus, 3,720 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Delhi s, 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nizam s, 2,250 cwts gingelly seed, A Kunkeer & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nizam s, 25 bags pepper, P & O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s, 25 bags pepper & 450 bales cotton, P & O Co; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 350 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s, 50 bales cotton, P & O Co; 450 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Winged Hunter, 500 bales cotton, Forbes & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the issue of a 6 pounder smooth-bore gun and carriage to each regiment of British Cavalry, for the purpose of instruction in Lasso drill.

ATTENTION is called to paragraph 2820 of the Bengal Army Regulations, on the subject of telegraphic communications on matters of a personal nature, such as applications for leave; and officers are required to strictly adhere to the instructions therein contained

SEVERAL instances having lately occurred, of officers addressing the Government of India, in the Military Department, direct, instead of through the authorised channel, the attention of officers is called to Bengal Army Regulations, part I, section 29, strict adherence to which is enjoined.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the following Home Order is declared applicable to India, and published for general information : Three grey flannel shirts will in future be issued to each Cavalry recruit as part of the free kit, instead of the three cotton shirts and two flannel vests hitherto supplied.

VI. of para 164 Transport Regulations Part II. for soldiers about to take their discharge, when proceeding to remove their children from any of the Lawrence Asylums or other charitable institutions in India, and when returning therefrom with their children. The cheapest class of conveyance should invariably be adopted, as with timely arrangements there should be no occasion for any expeditious or expensive mode of travelling.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 18.

Stanton, Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, from Delhi.
Abdy, Lieut, Bengal 7th Dragoon Guards, late 13th Hussars, to join, from Lucknow.
Wilkins, Surgn Major, Madras 29th Regt N I, on furlough, from Secunderabad.
Manson, Major, Bombay Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 19.

Manson, Major, Bombay Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Ross, Major, Bombay Brigade Staff, to rejoin, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 19th December 1874.

With reference to G G O No 791, 14th inst, Brigadier Genl Addison, C B, is posted to the Poona Division.

The Comr-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Regt Light Cavalry—Lieut Col J Blair, V C, 2nd in Command 2nd Cavalry, and officiating Comdt Poona Horse, to be Comdt, vice Ashburner who retires from the 21st Dec.

2nd Regt Light Cavalry—Maj and Brevet Lieut Col H P Sykes Second Sqdn Officer, to be 2nd in comd; Maj H Phillips, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to be 2nd Sqdn Officer; Capt C W Gabb, 1st Sqdn Subn, to be 3rd Sqdn Officer; and Lieut and Brevet Capt C A Owen, to be 1st Sqdn Subn, in succession to Lieut Col Blair, V C, appointed Comdt 1st Cav ly.

Poona Horse—Maj C D'u La Touche, 2nd in Command to officiate as Comdt; Capt and Brevet Maj R G T Stevenson, 2nd Sqdn Officer to officiate as 2 d in Command; Capt H H D Owen, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer; Capt J Philips, 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer; and Capt C M Erskine, S C, attached, to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn; in succession to Lieut Col Blair, and during the absence on furlough of Col Westropp, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are placed on General Duty :—Maj G E Hlew, S , at Kolapore; Maj A J Vibar, S C, at Ahmednuggur; Maj C W Yonge, S C, at Mhow; Surgn W S, Pratt, Army Medical Dept, in the Presidency Circle.

With reference to G O C No of 1874, Surg Maj F M Skues, attached to the 26th Regt is also appointed to do duty with the Troops embarking on the 18th instant.

With reference to G G O No 792 of 1874, Surg B R Jacoe, M D, is placed on general duty, Mhow Circle, accompanying the draft of 108th Foot to Nusseerabad.

Surgeons J Prenderg st and J E V Foss, M D, are placed on general duty, Poon Circle; the former will proceed to Belgaum, by Steamer to Vingorla, and the latter to Poona, by rail, at the public expense.

Surg J S Wilkins, is placed on general duty, Poona; and Surg W A Barren, on general duty, Northern Division, with effect from the 4th Dec 1874, travelling by rail at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers return to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India [illegible]

Col C Thompson, S C, Comdt [illegible] S C, Depy Asst Comsy Genl.

No 551 Color Serjt Henry Nocholls, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, is appointed Qr Mr Serjt, Ghizree Sanitarium, and transferred to the Unattached List.

No 2689, Private Patrick FitzGerald, 2nd Battalion 7th Foot, is appointed Schoolmaster to the Poorundhur Sanitarium and transferred to the Unattached List.

The following Recruiting Parties are authorized :—

4th Regt N I (Rifles)—To the Southern Concan—1 Native Officer, 1 Havildar, 3 Privates.

21st Regiment N I or Marine Battalion—To the Concan—1 Naique, 2 Privates To the Deccan—1 Naique, 2 Privates.

The following orders are confirmed :—

11 Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 30th Nov 1874, directing Lieut Col Boyd, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, with effect from the 21st idem, vice Thatcher.

Regimental order, dated 4th Dec 1874, directing Capt and Brevet Maj Trevor, 1st Wing Subn, to Officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Boyd.

Capt Hume, Adjutant, officiated as Wing officer in addition to his own duties from the 21st Nov to the 4th Dec 1874.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars—Lieut F C Pockington, to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

16th Lancers—Captain J Turner, to England, per Troop-ship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.—Fit for duty with Troops.

Royal Artillery—Maj M H C B Steinman (No 1 Baty 6th Bgde) to the Madras Presidency, for six months, from date of departure from Aden, on medical certificate.

1st Foot (2nd Battalion)—Lieut H Gardner, to England, per Troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

36th Foot—Lieut F S Allen, to England, per Troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to apear before a medical board. Fit for duty with Troops.

45th Foot—Capt H B Hayward, to England, per Troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Fit for duty with troops.

73rd Foot—Lieut J B Doncaster, to England, per Troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Rifle Brigade (4th Batn)—Paymaster (Major) G R Noseley, to England, per Troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Capt A F Stewart, 1st Wing Subaltern, 22nd N I, from 5th to 6th Dec 1874, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Army Medical Dept—Surg G White, in extension to remain in England, from 10th Nov 1874, until embarkation for India.

Surg W Geoghegan, to remain in England, from 1st Nov 1874 to 31st Jan 1875, for the recovery of his health.

The leave granted to Riding Master W G Matthews, 3rd Hussars, in G O C No 561, 9th Sept last, is cancelled at that officer's request.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 16.)

The services of Maj Robert Durie Osborn, Tutor to the Paikpara Wards, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Military Dept, from the 1st Feby next.

Surgn-Maj William Henry Hayes, Depy Comr of Singbhoom, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from the 3rd Dec 1874, to enable him to join his appointment on his return from furlough.

Mr Alfred Wallis Paul, c s, Acg Asst Comr, on special duty in Tirhoot, is posted to Julpigoree.

The services of Mr John Knox Wight, B A, Asst Mag and Collr, Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept.

Mr Charles Campbell Quinn is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Colr in Rajshahye, and to continue to act as a Joint-Mag and Depy Colr of the First grade.

Col James Snow Davies, Judicial Comr of Chota Nagpore, is allowed leave for two months.

Mr Henry Laurence Oliphant is appointed to act as Judicial Comr of Chota Nagpore, during the absence, on leave, of Col Davies, or until further orders.

Capt Ninian Lowis is appointed to act as Depy Comr of Lohardugga during the absence, on duty, of Mr Oliphant, or until further orders.

Lieut Leopold James Henry Grey, Asst Comr, Lohardugga, is appointed to act temporarily as manager of the Chota Nagpore Estate in addition to his own duties.

Capt Colin Hubert Garbett is appointed to act, until further orders, as Depy Comr of Manbhoom.

Mr Herbert John Reynolds, B A, is appointed to act as Secy to Govt in the Revenue Dept, during the deputation of the Hon H L Dampier, on special duty in the Council of the Lieut-Govr for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr George Toynbee is appointed to act as a Secy to the Board of Revenue.

Mr Joseph Posford is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Colr of Fureedpore, and to have charge of the Madaripore Division of that district.

B bo mullo Churn Mullick, Actg Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is transferred to Tipperah.

Mr. James Monro, Judge of Rajshahye, is allowed leave to enable him to appear before the Medical Board at the Presidency preparatory to proceeding on furlough on medical certificate.

Mr John Berney Worgan is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye during the absence, on leave, of Mr J Monro, or until further orders.

Mr George Henry Atkinson, Asst Mag and Colr, Cuttack, is appointed to have charge of the Kendraparah Division of that district.

Mr James O'Kinealy is appointed to be Additional Sessions Judge of the Sessions Division of the 24-Pergunnahs, to hold the December Sessions at Alipore.

Mr William Henry Grimley, B A, is appointed to the special duty of directing and superintending the examination of candidates for Civil appointments to be held in Jany 1875 in addition to his own duties.

Mr James Parsons Sneyd, Actg Asst Supt of Police, on special duty in Dinagepore, is transferred to Chittagong.

Mr G Paterson is appointed to act as an Asst Sub-Depy Opiom Agent in the Benares Agency, during the absence, on duty, of Mr J D Sayce, or until further orders.

Surgn John Lane Corbett is appointed temporarily to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital.

Mr J A Windle, Ex Engr, second grade, is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs district and assumed charge on the 2nd instant.

Mr T S Isaac, C E, Suptg Engr, third grade, is posted to the Western Circle.

Maj G S Hills, R E, Ex Engr, first grade, assumed charge of the Bhagulpore district on the 30th Nov 1874.

The services of Maj R G Thorold, R E, Ex Engr, third grade, attached to the Darjeeling and Julpigoree district, who was deputed to Bengal for relief works, are replaced at the disposal of the Engr in Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway.

Capt A L Landon, Asst Engr, first grade, is transferred from the Rungpore to the North Bhagulpore Special Division.

Mr F R Bagley, Asst Engr, second grade, attached to the South Bhagulpore Special Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st Nov 1874.

Maj R G Smyth, R E, Offg Supy Engr, third grade, Western Circle has leave for thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough on private affairs.

Mr W H Johnson, Ex Engr, fourth grade, is transferred from the South to the North Bhagulpore Special Division.

Mr J R Swinden, Appce Engr, Survey Division, Gunduck Circle, is promoted to the third grade of Asst Engrs, with effect from 10th instant.

Mr R H Rhind, Ex Engr first grade, Pooree Survey Division, is granted two years' furlough to Europe from the 20th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant J W Ottley, R E, Ex Engr, fourth grade, and Asst to Chief Engr, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 12th Dec 1874 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr J R Swinden, Appce Engr, is transferred from the Survey Division, Gunduck Circle, to the Office of the Suptg Engr of that Circle, as his Peral Asst, which he joined on the 1st Nov 1874.

The undermentioned gentlemen, passed students of the Cooper's Hill College, who arrived at Bombay by the troopship Crocodile, are posted as follows :—

Mr F M Sholts Douglas, Mr C J K Watson and Mr G A G Shawe, Asst Engrs, second grade, to the Gunduck Circle.

Mr C Taylor, Asst Engr, second grade, to the Sone Circle.

The undermentioned officers are transferred from the Sone to the Gunduck Circle :—

Mr C V S Cottoo, Asst Engr second grade, and Mr E R Hoggan Asst Engr third grade.

The undermentioned gentlemen, passed students of the Cooper's Hill College, who arrived at Bombay by the troopship Jumna, are posted as follows :—

Mr W A Inglis, and Mr D B Horn, Asst Engrs, second grade, to the Sone Circle.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, December* 15.)

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their station :—

Mr J Hunter Blair, Colr of Sea Customs, Madras, privilege for six weeks, from or after the 8th Feby 1875.

Mr H M Winterbotham, Asst to the Colr and Mag of Malabar, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 15th Jany 1875

T Sivaramiah Puntulu, Deputy Collector in charge of Treasury Ganjam Dist, privilege leave for eighty four days, from or after 28th Dec 1874, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

The Hon David Arbuthnott to officiate as 2nd Member of the Board of Revenue, and, as President of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, during the absence of Mr Banbury on leave, or until further orders.

Mr John Kelsall to act as Sub-Colr and Joint Mag of the Godavery District during the employment of Mr Horsfall on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr W P Austin to act as Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of the Godavery District during the absence of Mr Stuart on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Robert Sewell to act as Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of the Kistna District during the employment of Mr Glenny on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Edward Gibson to be Asst to the Colr and Mag of South Canara, but to act as Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of the same District during the employment of Mr S urrock on other duty, for until further orders, with effect from the date of his return from privilege leave.

Mr W G Underwood to act as Asst to the Colr and Mag of Malabar during the absence of Mr Winterbotham on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr W C H Sharkey to act as Depy Colr in charge of the Treasury, Ganjam District, during the absence of T Sivaramaiya Pantulu on leave, or until further orders.

The Office of Asst Secy, Legislative Dept on its present footing, is abolished from and after this date, 15th Dec, and an office to be styled Asst Secy in the Judicial and Legislative Depts is established instead.

Mr W M Scharlieb, Barrister-at-Law to be Asst Secy in the Judicial and Legislative Depts.

Mr H H Shephard, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Govt Pleader during the absence of Mr Handley on furlough, or until further orders.

The Revd H W Russell, B A, to act as Chaplain of Vepery during the absence of the Revd J W Wynch on privilege leave, or until further orders; the Revd J B Trend reverting to his appointment as Chaplain of Vellore.

Mr B Horsbrugh, Actg District and Session Judge, South Canara, assumed charge of the Court from Mr Logan on the 5th instant.

Mr W Logan, Actg District and Session Judge of South Malabar, assumed charge of the Court from the Sub-Judge of Calicut on the 12th Dec 1874.

Mr John Kelsall, Madras Civil Service, reported his return to Madras per s s Khedive on the 10th Dec 1874.

The Rev H W Russell, B A, is admitted as a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Establishment from the 6th Dec 1874 the date of his arrival at Madras per s s Khedive.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lieut Col W Rose, S C, Wing Officer, 17th N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

Maj R A Walters, S C, Supdg Central Jail, Trichinopoly, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Maj F F R Bishop, S C, on furlough on private affairs for one year eleven months and ten days.

Capt W J Seaton, S C Consvr of Forest, British Burmah, on furlough on private affairs for eighteen months.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Madras S. C.—To be Majors, having completed a twenty years' service.

Capts Richmond Houghton, Alexander McGoun and Thomas Lowndes—From the 9th Dec 1874.

Capts, Bryan William Broughton, John Picton-Warlow and George, Tyndall—from the 10th Dec 1874.

The under-mentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Lieut Col C V Gordon, S C Wing Officer 38th N I, arrived at Madras on the 13th Dec 1874.

Lieutenant S R Rawlinson, S C, 2nd Wing Subn, 3rd Regt L I, Arrived at Bombay on the 7th Dec 1874.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Dec. 21 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	Dec. 21 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 23 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	" 27 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after
China	" 15 ...	3-30 P.M.	packet
Mauritius and Reunion	" 23 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 23 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

MENIST'S PERFECTED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS, &c.

MR. MENIST begs to notify that his experienced Assistant MR. H. BETTS will leave BOMBAY for KURRACHEE in the course of a few days, he is furnished with a most complete assortment of the above UNEQUALLED OPTICS, and is thoroughly qualified to advise on all that relates to their selection and adaptation.

During his short stay in Bombay, Mr. Betts may be consulted daily at his Rooms, 103—105, Esplanade Hotel.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS will be held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 P.M.

D. C. BOYD, D. MACPHERSON. } Honorary Secretaries.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

T[illegible]BAY GAZETTE,

[illegible]patch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
Weekly Commercial Letters.
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THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MARTIN—PENNOCK—December 16th, at Lanowlee, by the Rev. S Stead, E. T Martin, Esq. of Egutpoora, to Miss F. S. Pennock of Lanowlee.

DEATH.

HAMPTON—December 11th, at Marie Ville, Deyrah Doon, Jessie Maggie, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Hampton, aged 1 year, 2 months and 2 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRERETON—December 9th, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain Brereton, Royal Artillery, of a son.
CURRIE—December 13th, at Seharunpore, N. W. P., the wife of Captain Fendall Currie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Pertabgurh, Oudh, of twins, boy and girl; boy is ill-born.
HORSBRUGH—December 13th, at Annur, C. L., the wife of Captain C. B. Horsbrugh, 2nd Central India Horse, of a son.
MACALPINE—December 9th, at Alta Villa, Ootacamund, Madras, the wife of R Macalpine, of Chittagong, of a son.
ONRAET—December 8th, at Agra, the wife of H. F. Onraet, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

BERRY—December 7th, at Calcutta, Alfred Robert, youngest son of the late Major Henry A Berry—aged 22 years.
PERROT—December 13th, at Narora, near Aligurh, Mr. Jules Perrot, C. E.—aged 46.
WILSON—December 13th, at Poopree Factory, Tirhoot, Violet Mary, eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. R Wilson—aged 1 year. 9 months and 13 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1874.

WE published a few days ago a letter from a Revenue Survey officer, complaining bitterly of the harsh terms which we have occasionally used in describing the results of the Survey Department's operations; and a distinguished servant of the State lately assured us that it is a great mistake to accuse this Department of having erred through excess of zeal to collect revenue, that Colonel Francis, Colonel Anderson, and their subordinates, are really the mildest and most merciful of tax-assessors, and that the man chiefly responsible for the oppressiveness of some of the recent assessments is Mr. Rogers, the present Member of Council, who invariably rebuked the Survey officers for not taking money enough from the people—till the other day, when he suddenly turned round and preached them a sermon on the advantages of a policy of moderation. It is not our business to explain away the alleged inconsistency of Mr. Rogers; but we propose to-day to justify, by a conspicuous example, the severity of our criticisms on the spirit which has of late years directed the management of the Revenue Survey of this Presidency. In order that our meaning may be perfectly plain, we may say at the outset that we intend to establish against Colonel Anderson the serious charge of having, by a deliberate act of misrepresentation and a distinct breach of good faith, committed the Government of Bombay to a land policy in regard to the Canara Collectorate which all friends of the British rule in India must condemn. Our readers are aware that, after the transfer of Canara from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency, the Government of Bombay determined to apply to the new Province the provisions of the thirty years' system. The holders of a great part of the land in Canara, who maintain that at the time of the English conquest, in 1800, Sir Thomas Munro granted them a permanent settlement, limiting at the same time the demand of the State to the maximum assessment levied by former rulers, naturally objected to be turned into survey occupants liable to be dispossessed at the end of every term of thirty years. They, therefore, brought suits against the officials representing the Government, and offered to produce evidence in support of their claims to be regarded as landed proprietors. They found a powerful supporter in Mr. Shaw Stewart, the Collector of Canara, who had carefully studied the peculiar tenures of the country and convinced himself that the innovations the Bombay Government proposed to make were unjust and inexpedient. But the Government, misled by Colonel Anderson, refused to give way. It peremptorily forbade Mr. Shaw Stewart to enter into any further discussion of the question, removed him from his appointment, and transferred the hearing of the suits against itself to the High Court of Bombay, where they have remained undecided for three years while Colonel Anderson has steadily gone on with the work of bringing Canara within the scope of the Bombay Revenue Survey system.

We of course refrain from offering any opinion on the merits of the case pending in the High Court, though we commit no breach of privilege in asserting that the extraordinary delay which has taken place in settling the question whether the Canara landholders are landlords or tenants is a reproach on the administration of justice in this Presidency. But a happy circumstance has released us from the obligation to maintain silence regarding one part of the case which throws light on the unscrupulous way in which a zealous Revenue officer can, to suit his own purpose, mutilate and alter the sense of important State papers. The controversy between Colonel Anderson and Mr. Shaw Stewart had been waged in official letters which the Government took care not to publish; and its purport, therefore, was only known by rumour. But, a few weeks ago, Mr. Shaw Stewart went home; and, before leaving Bombay, he was, at the instance of the plaintiffs in the Canara land case, called and examined as a witness. In the cross-examination on behalf of Government as defendant, the witness was somewhat indiscreetly asked by the Counsel for the Crown if his assertion that Sir Thomas Munro had never exceeded the ancient assessment was not directly contradicted by a certain statement? This question gave Mr. Shaw Stewart the opportunity he must have long desired of vindicating his own conduct and exposing publicly the trickery by which he had been injured and Government misled. For the statement referred to by the Counsel for the Crown was made by a Collector of Canara in a letter dated 1817, and is to the effect that Sir Thomas Munro had in his first and only settlement (1800 1801) himself deviated from a rule which he *afterwards* laid down for the guidance of his successor. Colonel Anderson, however, most disingenuously told Government in 1871 that, according to this statement of 1817, Sir Thomas Munro had disregarded the old maximum demand and imposed assessments in excess of it. The original text of the passage referred to runs as follows :—" He (the Collector) explained that he had been guided in " making the settlement by his estimate of the " actual productive powers of each estate, but " that his demand had not been limited to the " standard of the ancient shist (the Hindoo " land-tax) and *three-fourths of the shamil* (the " Mahommedan additions to it), because that " rule was not strictly observed by Colonel " Munro himself in his first settlement, and " many estates assessed by him above that " standard had continued ever since to pay the " higher assessment." The version given by Colonel Anderson to the Government was :—" Colonel Munro did not himself strictly " adhere to *the shist and shamil* in his " first assessment, but assessed many estates " above that standard." The words we have italicized in the two quotations show clearly the gross inaccuracy of the information given by Colonel Anderson to the Government which had chosen him as its confidential adviser. In no single instance has the assessment of land in Canara exceeded the sum of the shist and shamil, that is, the amount levied by Tippoo Sultan; and this sum was, in fact, always regarded by the Madras officials as the maximum demand up to which it was undesirable that the English settlements should be raised except by slow degrees. Sir Thomas Munro himself was always of opinion that Tippoo's land revenue in this Province was larger than the people could fairly be expected to pay. In a letter to Lord Wellesley, in which he speaks of his reluctance to take charge of the civil administration of Canara, he says :—" I never " had any doubts of the truth of the report " which prevailed in 1792, that the Sultan had " overrated the whole of the Malabar Coast in " order to secure to himself a part of it for " keeping up his French connection. The re- " port seems to be confirmed by experience in " Malabar, where, after a trial of seven years, " the revenue is still lower than the schedule. " I could scarcely hope to bring the country up " to its estimated value in a short time; to do " in one year what had not in the adjoining " Province been done in seven; and I therefore " foresaw a certain unavoidable loss of reputa- " tion." These expressions are in keeping with the tenour of all Sir Thomas Munro's subsequent correspondence on the subject; and no evidence whatever can be brought forward to show that the English Collector made the new rule more oppressive than even the grinding tyranny of the Sultan of Mysore. Yet Colonel Anderson did not hesitate to assure his Government that Colonel Munro had been more rapacious than Tippoo, or to support this shameless assertion by a garbled quotation. Conduct more discreditable to a high official, on whose fairness and love of equity depend in no small measure the prosperity and peace of the country, could not be imagined; but Colonel Anderson's audacity was for a time rewarded with success. The Government naturally accepted as correct the statements of its official adviser in Survey matters; and, when Mr. Shaw Stewart some months afterwards, on seeing for the first time the Commissioner's misrepresentation of facts, wrote a reply pointing out what was the real state of the case, the Government was implicated to such an extent that it had not the courage to retrace its steps—so it burked the correspondence, removed the Collector and bade him hold his tongue, and gave the people up as victims to the Revenue Survey.

At last, however, the High Court has given Mr. Shaw Stewart liberty to speak, and the manner in which Colonel Anderson misquoted the papers before him and misled the Government of Bombay no longer remains an official secret. We shall see now if Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues have the courage to do right by inquiring even at this late hour into the truth of the charge of dishonourable conduct brought against Colonel Anderson, or if they will gloss over the offence, with the result of convincing the people that any offence is readily forgiven a man who increases the revenue of the State.

CALCUTTA gossip has, we think, hardly hit yet on the best solution of the difficulty about the appointment of a Public Works Minister for India. The latest suggestion is that, when Mr. B. H. Ellis retires from the Executive Council of the Viceroy, Mr. Inglis should take the Public Works portfolio. But why should Mr. Ellis retire, when he is himself just the man the Government wants to fill the appointment satisfactorily? It is now ascertained that the Viceroy and most of his colleagues are strongly opposed to the nomination of an engineer as the new Minister, and one can easily understand the motive of this opposition. The Public Works policy of the Government of India is now avowedly based on the principle that the Treasury must be the supreme Department of the State, and that no public works ought to be undertaken which the country cannot pay for without destroying the financial equilibrium. But it is impossible to name any engineer who, if he were appointed Public Works Minister, would not do his best to thwart this policy and to devote all the available resources of the State to the service of his own Department. This fear, no doubt, must have influenced the minds of members of the Government of India when they came to the conclusion that the Public Works Minister should be a safe man of business rather than an engineer. Lord Salisbury may refuse to be guided by the opinion of the Government of India, but, if he resolves to act upon it, it is simply impossible for him to find a better man of business than Mr. Ellis. There is a general feeling that the Executive Council can ill spare a man of Mr. Ellis's administrative experience, industry, and sagacity; and, as he is still in the prime of life and enjoys excellent health, it would be a great loss to India were he to be called upon to surrender to anyone else the control of the Public Works Department which has been for some time past under his special care. Promotion in the Civil Service would not be retarded by the appointment of Mr. Ellis as Public Works Minister under a Crown warrant, for the Act permits the Government to fill the vacancy in the Viceregal Council which would thus be created by the nomination of another ordinary member.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE *Englishman*, we observe, contradicts " on the highest authority" the statement that the Viceroy will visit Cashmere next year. It may be true that Lord Northbrook will not visit Cashmere, but our Calcutta correspondent had the information " on the highest authority" that his Lordship intends to have an early interview with the Maharaja of Cashmere, in order to arrange about the opening of a good trade route to Yarkand. The Maharaja is very well disposed, we believe, to do all that is necessary in the matter; but a personal interview will probably bring the negotiation more quickly to a conclusion.

FROM all that we can learn, the Government of India is likely to recognize the child of Lumeebaee as heir to the crown of Baroda. The truth is, the Government is determined not, in any case, to annex the Gaekwar's territory, though it no doubt foresees the probability that it will be compelled to depose Mulharrao and put the Kingdom under the management of British officers during the minority of his successor. It is, therefore, desirable that there should be an acknowledged heir to the musnud, and Luxmeebaee's son will serve this purpose well enough. There is no doubt about the paternity of the child; the Hindoo law regards a five months' child as legitimate; Luxmeebaee's former husband is now believed to have died before she became the Gaekwar's mistress; and the allegation that only the son of a Mahratta woman can succeed to a Mahratta principality has not been proved to be well-founded. There exists no reason, therefore, why the recognition should be refused or delayed.

THE contest for the Registrarship of the University of Bombay seems to have excited a good deal of ill-feeling in this city. The candidates were both good men—one being the Rev. Mr. Boyd, who has acted as Registrar for some time, and the other, Mr. Kirkham, a gengleman distinguished as a successful schoolmaster. The election took place on Saturday; and, Mr. Kirkham having at the last moment withdrawn, Mr. Boyd was unanimously chosen Registrar by the Senate. A correspondent calls attention to the circumstances of Mr. Kirkham's withdrawal, and complains, apparently with some reason, of the speech made by Mr. Justice West to the Senate. The real cause of all the bitterness of feeling was the antagonism between the Syndicate and the Senate, the former seeming to take it as an insult that any candidate should come forward except their nominee; and the object of Mr. West's speech was to tell the Senate exactly what they ought to do. Mr. West, however, is an able man who lacks moral courage. His radical instincts seem to be always at war with his social obligations; and, between the desire to say what he thinks and the dread of displeasing his own set, he falls into such a state of perplexity, that, instead of convincing, he only wearies his audience, and offends all parties by his too great anxiety to conciliate all. Thus, on Saturday, he seems to have devoted the first part of his speech to proving that Mr. Kirkham had a perfect right to come forward as a candidate, and the second to showing that, by doing so, he had disturbed the peace of the University. Of course, such a speech has satisfied neither the Syndicate nor Mr. Kirkham.

THE Markets Frauds case, before Mr. William Allen, first Class Magistrate of Tanna, after a protracted and careful enquiry, was closed on Friday last, and the trying Magistrate delivered his judgment on Saturday. The trial took place at Bandora, as the accused sepoys of the Bandora slaughter-houses were under the jurisdiction of the Tanna district, and were arrested there. They were charged with having received illegal gratifications other than legal remuneration, and, as all Municipal servants are recognised as public servants in terms of the Indian Penal Code, they were arraigned under that law. The Jemadar, Havildar, and five other peons employed under Mr Webb, as assistant Superintendent of the Slaughter-houses, were put upon their trial. One of the accused happened to be a substitute for a peon, and, as there was no evidence, the charge against him was withdrawn; while the others were, except one, against whom there was not sufficient evidence, convicted and variously sentenced as follows :—The Jamedar, (Narayen) the chief offender, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500; the Havildar (Shaik Hoosein) to fifteen months' and a fine of Rs. 300; and the remaining three, to four months and a fine of Rs. 100 each. Thus far the result has been satisfactory; and the wrongs so long permitted to be exercised on poor butchers and fishwomen have been partially avenged. The mass of evidence published by us from day to day of this trial, not to speak of that in the Fort Police Court, must have left an impression on the public mind of the blameworthiness of somebody in authority. The amount of money extorted every month from beef and mutton butchers and fishwomen on false pretences, comes to about a thousand rupees.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HURMUTTEE, 9TH DECEMBER.

THE arrival of Hassing in Camp a few days ago, and the news he has brought, has prevented me from writing for the last few days, as I was uncertain whether I might not have to contradict a good deal next day—he seemed such an unreliable savage. It was always expected that he would throw himself on our mercy when we approached, as the position of his village just outside our line of frontier is the only thing that prevents him being a British subject; and the only means by which he could have been induced to oppose us, would have been the pressure that might have been brought to bear on him by the adjacent turbulent chieftans.

THE RIGHT POLICY IN FRONTIER WARS.

He expressed his willingness to be our guide and point out the paths and passes leading to the villages of Nana, Pukfei, Govind, and Hacheng, in whose possession are the captives carried off from our territory in the raid of July 1873, while in doubt which to look up first, some messengers, sent into the hills a short time ago, arrived in Camp this morning with five women and children, sent in by Nana, Govind, Ekka, and Hacheng as a pledge that they were willing to give up the remaining captives in their possession, on the conditions that the blockade should be knocked on the head, and their subsidies restored to them. Of course it would never do to listen to terms such as these. So even at the risk of the captives, still in captivity, being sufferers, it is imperative that the Force should advance to show that we are in earnest. The policy of always progressing and allowing nothing to stop the Force, once supplies are up, is the only one that impresses these savages. This has been learned by the experience of former frontier wars. They are all for temporizing. The one answer should always be " We are quite willing to hear what you have to say. On such a day we shall be at such a place, and on such a day so many miles further on, but we do not wait." Once stop a day, and they continue to turn it into a week, and eventually this forward move has to be made, whereas if they see a determined advance is the order of the day, they gird up their loins and screw themselves up to come to the point. It is a great thing to find that the General Officer entrusted with the conduct of the present operations appreciates this phase of the savage character at its proper worth.

THE CAPTIVE.

To-morrow the whole Force except the last two joined regiments, the 42nd and 43 d Assam Light Infantry, will have collected at Borpani, or rather where the Borpani river flows into the Dikrung. In a couple of days or so, the full amount of supplies will be stored there, and an immediate advance into the hills will take place. Doubtless, messengers will be forthcoming to convey our terms to the hostile tribes, if not, so much the worse for them; but naturally enough the agents and messengers, just returned, demur about making a second trip. They were prepared to do so if we pledged ourselves not to advance for ten days, fearing that, if the Dufflas heard we had invaded the hills, they, the messengers, would share the fate that they predict for the remaining captives, namely, wholesale massacre. That such extreme measures are adopted in analogous cases when these tribes make war on each other, history proves, is not uncommon; but that these miserable hill borderers should dare to cry havoc, and risk extermination by such an act in the present instance, seems hardly credible; anyhow, as far as the surviving captives go, the risk must be run in the present instance. It appears that out of the 47 carried off, less than two years ago, there are only 15 survivors, deducting those that have been sent in. To want of food, and sickness is ascribed this fearful mortality; but it is more than probable that on enquiry it will be found that several of those described as casualties [illegible] and exchanged with the neighbo[illegible] Even if the offending Dufflas surre[illegible] prisoners in their *immediate* posse[illegible] exactions we are sent to enfore will n[illegible] plete till all are accounted for, and th[illegible] chance that the Force has of seeing fighti[illegible] the probable refusal of the Abors to surr[illegible] slaves for which they have paid value in catt[illegible] in kind. Then, when diplomacy fails, force have to be brought to bear.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ADVANCE.

As far as the details of the expedition go, there has been a lot of hard work done already. The Commissariat and Transport departments have been slaving to collect the required supplies at the advanced Depôt, Hurmutty; and in a couple of days General Stafford can move forward from Borpani. The Infantry and Sappers have been carving a road through the forest that encircles the foot of the hills for some six to eight miles in depth. This forest is so dense, that, without a compass and a knowledge of what bearings to take one would be as helpless as a ship at sea out of sight of land. However, the Dikrung river up to its junction with the Borpani having been carefully surveyed by the General's Aide de-Camp, the wood cutting party were enabled to take a bee line in the proper direction, and to hit off the precise spot opposite where it was determined to run up temporary huts and a permanent stockade, which latter, when the Force advances, will be provided with a small garrison to watch the point where the rivers meet,—a sort of cross roads, the lines of rivers being adopted in this country for the descent to the plains by the hill men.

The Force is in the best of health and spirits, and looking forward to a winter in the hills with the chance of some excitement. Everything has gone smooth so far, though the local arrangements for water carriage up the river might have been better.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHBROOK ON THE EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 16TH DEC.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at 4 p.m., Lord Northbrook distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Marteniere School, in one of the large halls of the Institution. A distinguished company was present to witness the ceremony, amongst whom were His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Major General Sir Henry Norman, Sir Richard Couch, Sir William Muir, and many others. When the several prizes had been distributed, His Excellency the Viceroy rose to address the assembly. After expressing the pleasure which it afforded him to have acted as President on the occasion, and giving some excellent advice to the boys and girls which they could not fail to understand, His Lordship went on as follows :—

I should like to make one or two remarks upon a larger subject connected with this School. A great deal has been written lately, as most of you know, upon the want of a sufficient system of Education for the European and Eurasian children in Calcutta and other parts of India. This is a subject that has not been forced upon the Government of India by letters written here and elsewhere, but is one in which the Government themselves have taken a great interest since the time of Lord Canning, and on which we have recently laid the foundation—at any rate I hope so—for action in the best direction in which action can be taken. (Applause.)

Some of you may have heard that Mr. Lawrence, the nephew of Sir Henry Lawrence—to whose self-sacrifice during one of the finest of all Indian careers the country is indebted for what are called the Lawrence Asylums, which are schools mainly for the education of the children of soldiers and others in different parts of India—was some two years ago commissioned to report upon the Educational Institutions for Europeans and Eurasians in India. That report has been received and considered by the Government of India, and, in March last, we sent a resolution to the Local Governments in different parts of the country, requesting them to obtain full particulars of the number and condition of the Schools of different classes which are in existence, and of which we have received up to the present time no reliable statistics. We have also asked the Local Governments for their opinions upon the action which should be taken and, in doing so, we laid down the following principle, or rather indicated it, as resulting from the information which we had obtained. " It is probable" we said " that special provision for this purpose is required particularly in the way of good cheap day schools where sound English in grammar and pronunciation is taught, [illegible] Vernacular of the classes concerned, [illegible] at less cannot be laid upon its being properly taught." We also said that it would be a great advantage if " some kind of preparation for industrial training could be added." This is the position of the question now It seems to me to be impossible for Government consistently with the policy of treating all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India alike, to make special provision for the high education of any one particular class of Her Majesty's subjects in India. For high education, ample provision now exists in the Institutions which some of you may, perhaps, join after passing your Entrance Examination. In the Government Colleges throughout India, and in private institutions supported by grants-in-aid, education is given, amply sufficient to enable any one who will take advantage of it to compete with others for University distinctions. It is, moreover, more to the Lower than to the Higher Education that attention must be directed if anything is to be done which will really produce an effect on the wants of the European and Eurasian population in India, and it is in that direction that I believe the attention of the Local Governments will be directed. I can say from my own knowledge that my friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who, I am glad to see here to-day, is already engaged in considering the subject, and that he takes that deep interest in it which its importance deserves.

We have met to-day in one of the halls of an Institution, neither founded nor supported by Government, but which owes its origin to the magnificent bequest of General Martin, an officer not even connected with the British Government in India, without any stipulation for Government support. I said just now, that Sir Henry Lawrence devoted a very considerable sum for the purpose of establishing institutions, not very dissimilar in character to this, and in India, as in England, I hope material assistance will be given by those who take an interest in the higher education of our countrymen in this country, in the establishment and maintenance of such institutions. It appears to me to be the duty of us, English, in India, to put our hands into our pockets and, if necessary, help in that cause, and not go to the Indian taxpayers and ask that, in addition to supporting education generally throughout the country, they should contribute something more for one particular class, and that class the one with which we are immediately connected.

There is one other point I would mention in connection with the education of Europeans and Eurasians in India, and that is, that I wish that more could be done to direct that education into an industrial channel. It seems to me that there is every prospect of there being an ample supply—if not indeed too great a supply—of men who are well qualified for the work of clerks, and other sedentary employment of that description. But there is at the present time, as it appears to me, a great opening for those who would take up as a profession the manufacture of machinery, the management of steam engines, and the superintendence of labour in a every description of manufacture and works. For manufactories, which are very rapidly spreading in India, trustworthy managers are greatly required. In the management of the works in Tea and Indigo factories, and other branches of industry, there appears to me to be good opening for European and Eurasian young men who might qualify themselves for the business, and show by their energy, sobriety, and good conduct that they are to be trusted by their employers. The Government also hope to do something in that direction. I was very much struck about this time last year, on going to see one of the finest public works in India —the great Anicut or Dam which is being constructed across the river Soane—by finding a class of apprentices to the workshops which have been constructed there for the manufacture of almost everything in iron and wood which is required for those works. This class of apprentices was formed under the guidance of a most excellent and practical man, Mr. Fouracres, who himself has risen from a humbler position in life to be the head of that great manufacturing establishment. The apprentices stay at the works for a fixed term of years, during which they are put through every branch of manufacture, including the superintendence of labour, and having qualified themselves in that way, I believe that there is not the slightest doubt that they will obtain profitable and respectable employment through life. Colonel Hyde too, who is at the head of one of our best and largest manufacturing establishments here—the Calcutta Mint—made a suggestion a few months ago that apprentices should be taken in a similar way in the Mint and other manufacturing establishments. His suggestion met with our cordial approval, and an enquiry is now being made under his direction for the purpose of deciding in what establishment, and in what manner, it can best be carried out. The proposal seems to be one which would be attended with many advantages, not only to the men who might be employed by Government but also to the Government.

I dare say many of you hardly know to what extent manufacturing is carried on by Government in India. Those who have ever had occasion to go through the different establishments where shot, shell, and gun carriages are made, know very well what excellent work is done, and also that trustworthy and skilled superintendence is constantly required.

I have detained you longer than I intended on this question, but it is one in which we all take a great interest, otherwise we should not have been here on the present occasion I will conclude by saying that the prosperity and success of La Martiniere command my most sincere good wishes, and, I am sure, I may say the the same in behalf of all those who have been assembled to witness this very interesting ceremony to-day. (Applause.)

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 20th December, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 20th December, 2-20 A.M.; via Turkey, 19th December, 3-30 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 20th December, 12-35 P.M.; via Turkey, 19th December, 5 P.M. Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PROBABLE RECOGNITION OF LUXMIBAEE'S SON.

CALCUTTA, 19th Dec.

Luxmibaee is the wife of the Gaekwar is (? and) here (? her) son was born in wedlock. The Government of India know no reason why the child should not be recognized. In such a case as this Government feels that it cannot resolve itself into an inquisition.

SIR WILLIAM MEREWETHER.

All that is known of the nature of Sir William Merewether's official visit is that it relates to [illegible] affairs. It is, however, certain that the [illegible] of the Government of non-interference in [illegible] affairs of trans frontier States re[illegible] unchanged, and will not be departed from.

RECOVERY OF ADVANCES MADE DURING THE FAMINE.

The Bengal Legislative Council assembled this morning after an unusually long interval. Sir R. Temple made a long statement as to the current and future business for transaction. A Bill was subsequently introduced for recovering by summary process advances of money and grain made by Government during the relief operations.

THE VICEROY AND THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE.

The *Englishman* on the highest authority contradicts the statement that the Viceroy visits Cashmere in the hot weather.

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Inglis is nominated an additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. It is rumoured that Mr. Inglis, on retirement of Mr. Ellis, will be appointed Minister of Public Works.

THE RETIREMENT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

ALLAHABAD, 20th December.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the same number of retirements in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel during next year as were allowed this year. The same amount will be offered to officers retiring, either in a lump sum, or in the shape of annuities as before, but there will probably be some difference in the mode of determining the particular officers to be permitted to retire.

THE ABDUCTED BANDMASTER.

The Bandmaster of the 72nd Regiment has not yet returned to Peshawur, but he is safe and well. A party of Zukkur Kheyl robbers prowling round the cantonments found him laying asleep outside the station, and carried him off.

ARRIVAL OF THE KHEDIVE AT CALCUTTA.

The Khedive landed her passengers at Calcutta at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE KHYBEREES.

The civil authorities are trying to persuade the Khyberees to give up the Bandmaster. They have not succeeded yet. The Brigadier cannot take steps without the Viceroy's permission.

HYDERABAD (MOUL ALI) MEETING.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), 19th Dec.

HURDLE RACE.

Doddingstone 1
Idler 2
Bugaboo 3

PONY HURDLE RACE.

Ginger 1
Snider 2

GOLD CUP.

[illegible] 1
[illegible] 2
Jamsheed........ 3

Four ran

SIR SALAR JUNG'S CUP.

Huntingtown, 9st. 10lb. 1
Putney, 11st. 11lb. 2

MHOW RACES.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

MHOW, 20th December.

PONIES' RACE.

Billy Johnson 1
Shamrock 2

MAIDEN GALLOWAY'S RACE.

Alladdin 1
Golden Fleece 2

HUSSAR CUP.

Bella Donna........ 1
Goldust 2

HACK RACE.

Electric........ 1

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PRINCE BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

BERLIN, 19th December.

The rumour that Prince Bismarck had tendered his resignation of the Chancellorship of the German Empire is true, the Emperor, however, has refused to accept it, and the Prince will therefore remain in office. The German Reichstag to-day passed a vote of confidence in Prince Bismarck by 199 against 74 votes.

THE SENTENCE ON COUNT ARNIM.

Count Arnim has been condemned to undergo three months' imprisonment for embezzling State documents.

LONDON, 18th December.

Advices have been received that the ship Star of Erin, outward bound to Calcutta, has been towed into Vigo dismasted.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, 20th December.

The steamer Hydaspes, with the outward Indian Mails of the 4th instant, left here to-day for Bombay at 1 A.M.

H. M. S. Audacious, Admiral Rider on board, arrived here on the 19th inst., and will sail for China on the 22nd.

BURNING OF A PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER.

HONGKONG, 19th December.

The Pacific mail steamer Japan, from Yokohama, was totally burnt on the 17th instant, sixty miles from this port. A few of the crew and passengers have arrived here, and it is expected that many have been lost.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 18th Dec., Noon.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	66,000	bales.
" " Surats	17,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	72,000	"
" " Surats	10,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	530,000	"
" Surats	222,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	118,000	"

Sales of Surats have been difficult to effect during the week, and prices have been generally ⅛ lower.

LONDON, 18th Dec., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Fair Dhollera, 4½d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s.
8½ lbs. do.	8s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist	0s. 11¼d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92.
5 do. French Rente, 1872	99¼.
Bar Silver	57¼.

The s.s. Lombardy sailed to-day.

Arrival—Marina.

The first meeting of the Bengal Council for this session was held on Saturday the 19th inst.

The shareholders of the Madras Co-operative Society have come to the determination of winding up the Society.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

We learn from Bhooj that the new Dewan, Krishnajee Luxmun, contemplates resigning his appointment, in consequence of some differences with H. H. the Rao.

The P. & O. Company would appear to have been alarmed by the explosions on board the Surat and Peshawur, as they telegraphed to the Khedive to land all her explosive signal stores at Galle.

A Mr. D. Lancaster of Agra has submitted a scheme for lighting the principal streets of Lucknow with gas; and the Municipal Committee has agreed to permit the experiment to be tried, during Christmas week.

Brigadier General Russell, Commanding N D. A. and Staff arrived at Rajcote on the 14th, and after the usual inspection of Troops and a General Parade that was held on the 18th, they left for Bhooj on the following day.

The Lahore paper understands that in January next, a Census is to be taken of all towns in the Punjab, which boast of a Municipal Committee, with the exception of those in the Jullunder district, which are to be entirely omitted.

At long last, says the *Pioneer*, Mr. Russell of the Central Asian Trading Company, has had the satisfaction of writing from comfortable headquarters in Yarkund, where, in spite of obstacles that would have daunted most men, he arrived on the 20th of October.

An evening journal of Paris announces that the Memoirs of Juares, late President of the Mexican Republic, are about to be published. It is said that this publication will contain curious revelations with regard to the Emperor Maximilian and Marshal Bazaine.

Mr. L. Berkeley, Assistant Comptroller-General, in charge of the Calcutta Paper Currency Office, has, we read, been directed by the Government to retire from the service, in consequence of his being above fifty five years of age. Mr. Berkeley has been many years in the Currency Office.

The following are the crop and weather reports in the N.-W. Provinces, for the week ending the 19th December, 1874:—Meerut—Prospects unchanged. Agra—No change. Allahabad—Prospects continue good. Bareilly—Rabi prospects unchanged. Benares—Prospects favourable. Jhansi—No change.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Madras, on Monday, Mr. Blaikie of the firm of Shand, Salmon and Co., was elected a Director in the room of Mr. Shaw. Mr. Ainslie of the firm of Binny and Co. was also elected in the room of Mr. Walker, and Mr. Gough, one of the retiring Directors, was re-elected.

The Secretary of State, a Calcutta paper learns, has approved of the acceptance by the Government of India of a Railway loan of 10 lakhs of rupees, at an interest of 4 per cent. per annum, from the Maharajah of Puttialah, and of the proposal to accept any other future loan which His Highness should think fit to advance at the same rate of interest.

The *Pioneer*, referring to the projected *Indian Statesman* which is announced to appear at Calcutta on the 1st of the new year at the charge of one anna, thinks that if the management can succeed in creating a ten times larger class of those who read English papers than now exists, they may, perhaps, avert the failure that has attended a similar enterprise in Bombay.

The Cabul news writer of the *Delhi Gazette* says:—Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan is still under surveillance, and no one, with the exception of Sirdar Ubdoolla Jan's sister, who is about five years of age, and who is much liked by the Sirdar, is allowed to go to him. As the child is very engaging, the Amir has purposely allowed her to be with the Sirdar to keep him company.

Among the several claimants for the vacant *guddee* of Ulwar, all have been rejected except Thakoor Lukdheer Singh and Thakoor Mungul Singh; of these two, the latter has gained the majority of votes from the Naruka Rajpoots of the family, assembled in Durbar. A telegram to the *Delhi Gazette* dated the 15th instant says, that Mungul Singh had been proclaimed Raja the day previous.

On Saturday evening last a meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. The principal business was the election of a Registrar, and the Reverend D. C. Boyd was elected. Among the other business was the acceptance of a donation of Rs. 5,000 for a Medical Prize, given to the University by the heirs of the late Mr. Dosabhoy Hormusjee Cama.

The Lucknow paper says that a winter costume—half-military, but warm and comfortable—has been issued by Colonel Blyth to each child belonging to the 40th Regiment. This act of kindness swells to four, we are told, the number of corps which clothe their children in a distinctive uniform, the other three being the 4th Dragoon Guards, the 13th Hussars, and the 1st Battalion of the 11th Foot.

Jamshed, the Siah Posh Kaffir who accompanied Dr. Leitner to Europe, returned to Lahore on Monday last, and is now on his way to Kaffiristan. He appears, the Lahore paper says, much impressed with what he saw in Europe. He was much pleased with the Vienna Exhibition, and astounded by the number of people he saw there. He was taken to see the Emperor, who, he says, asked him a number of questions about his people, their manners and customs, and about his country. He proposes returning to Europe shortly.

A correspondent writes from Kumaon to the *Delhi Gazette*, that the out turn of tea from Kumaon and Ghurwal, this last season, has been in round numbers 400,000lbs.; this from an estimated average under tea in cultivation, of say, also in round numbers 2 500 acres, gives an average yield of 160lbs. or 2 maunds per acre. This, though nothing to make a song about, shows substantial progress, and next year it ought still further to advance, say by 25 per cent. which will give a total probable out-turn of 500,000lbs.

The P. & O. steamer Khedive which had put to sea again from Madras in consequence of the severity of the weather returned to the roads on Sunday evening the 13th, and the passengers for Madras, including the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kernan and the Hon'ble Captain Hobart and Mrs. Hobart, landed shortly afterwards. The Hon'ble Miss Baring and the Hon'ble Captain Baring with Colonel Sturt also landed and proceeded to Government House, where they remained as guests till the following evening when the steamer left for Calcutta.

News has been received from St. Helena that the ship Scindian, from Madras to London, had encountered a heavy gale off the Cape on the 16th of September, in which she lost her jibboom fore top gallant mast, fore and main topsails, quarter gallery on port side, bulwarks, &c., whilst a tremendous sea broke over the ship, stove the long boat, gutted the cabin, and washed away everything moveable on deck. The Duleep Sing, from Calcutta, also experienced the same storm, during which some of her cargo shifted.

The Government of India having intimated that any measures, similar to those taken in the N. W. Provinces, for the construction of light rail or tramways as feeders to the main lines of railway that may commend themselves to the Lieutenant-Governor will be approved, the local Government has issued a circular calling on the Commissioners of Divisions for a report on the subject. The Government of India suggests that some of the feeder roads lately made in Tirhut and Northern Bengal might possibly be used with advantage for light provincial railways.

The Ooty correspondent of the *Madras Standard* informs that journal that according to rumour "the Madras Government will be established permanently on the Hills next year, and that reductions are taking place in the Secretariat to enable the Government party to prolong their stay." Referring to which, the *South of India Observer* remarks:—Whether by "permanent" is meant always, or only till the end of the year, is not clear; but if the Government can be absent from the Presidency for 9 months in the year, why not at once make Ootacamund the permanent seat of rule?

The Ust Urt and the country north and south of the Attreck have lately been the scene of murder and bloodshed, the tribes hostile to Russia making war against those pacified by the Czar. The Russians towards the end of October despatched reconnoitring parties from Aleyarovsk and Krasnovodsk to ascertain the movements of the hostile tribes in the Steppe. To strengthen their position on the eastern shores of the Caspian, they are also transplanting to Mangishlak some Turcoman tribes who emigrated to Astrakhan many years ago, where they became amenable to the orders of the Russian authorities.

Four caravans belonging to the Karroti tribe, while *en route* to Sind with pushmeens and fruits, were attacked, the *Sindian* relates, by 2,000 men of the Suleiman Khels at Ratwaz. Ameer Mohamed Khan, Malik of Karroti, and Sadulla Khan, son of Painda Khan, who is also well known to the British Government, came to their assistance, and a fight ensued. In this struggle, 400 camels of the Karrotis were carried away, and among others of the men who were killed, were seven of the household of Paind a Khan.—The Manda Khels have collected 12,000 of their clan, and will soon make an attack on the Kakars, the latter having stopped the flow of a canal into their country.

The dread of universal conscription is so general among the Tartars of the Russian Black Sea Provinces that all the young men have secretly emigrated to Turkey in the last 12 months, and even old men are running away in numbers, the Turkish skippers of the Levant coast giving them every facility for a prompt and secret passage to Bulgaria and Asia Minor. Similar results being apprehended in the western or Polish and half Polish Provinces of the Empire, the recruits levied in these districts are immediately placed in the ranks, while those "conscripted" in Russia proper, will be summoned only in January.

We have received copies of Drummond's Golden Remembrancer and Drummond's Sunday Lectionary for 1875. The little books are very prettily printed, the letter-press being gilt, while the paper is pleasantly tinted. The compiler was compelled in consequence of the severe calamity of total blindness, to relinquish an exellent appointment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India. He did not serve Government long enough to qualify him for a pension. He has a family of many children to support and educate, and he hopes to do this from the results of his annual undertaking—viz., the little books now before us. Thacker, Vining & Co., are the Bombay publishers.

The Native Theatrical Company which is now in Kattywar applied to the Political Agent soliciting his recommendation to the chiefs to patronize them in their respective states. We learn that Mr. Peile has told them that if their dramas were so moral and instructive have been represented, they would be supported, but that he could not of course guarantee them against any loss. The greater portion of their plays will be performed at Rajcote under the patronage of the Governor, the Political Agent and the principal Chiefs. The tour of this Company, under the supervision of Mr. Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir, B.A., will likely create a taste for the drama among the semi civilized tribes of Kattywar. There are about thirty Parsees travelling with the Company, who have made a considerable accession to that community at Rajcote, greatly, we believe, to their satisfaction, as never before such a large number visited the place.

The *Magdeburg Gazette* publishes statistics showing that, although the German Navy consists at present of only 23 vessels with 16 gunboats and six torpedo boats, the Mercantile Marine ranks next to those of England, America, and France. It consists of 219 steamers of 165,178 tons, and 263 sailing ships of 1,143,810 tons. The former have increased since 1867 by nearly 50 and the latter by more than 20 per cent. It has nearly reached the strength of France, which has 316 steamers of 240,273 tons and 4951 sailing vessels of 906,705 tons, its tonnage having thus already exceeded that of the French Marine. England and its Colonies have 4,343 steamers of 1,641,000 tons and 32,461 sailing ships of 5,573,000 tons, while America has 3,625 steamers of 1,048 205 tons and 17,049 sailing ships of 2,146,585 tons. Next to Germany comes Russia with 185 steamers of 36,000 tons and 3,189 sailing vessels of 771,292 tons. Austria has 97 steamers of 52,005 tons and 2,692 sailing vessels of 288,176 tons. Sweden has 406 steamers of 22,000 tons; Italy, 118 steamers of 37,810 tons and as many as 19,488 sailing vessels of 1,031,907 tons; and Spain, 151 steamers, mostly colonial, of 45,514 tons and 4,363 sailing ships of 345,186 tons. The Merchant Navy of Germany is manned by 90,000 sailors, while that of France has 96,000.

THE ELECTION OF THE UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the election of the University Registrar has been decided and the social atmosphere of Bombay is a little less electrical, I wish to make a remark or two on one of the events connected with the case, while it is still fresh in the public mind.

At the annual meeting of the Senate last Saturday, Mr. Justice West explained at some length why one of the candidates for the Registrarship had withdrawn from the election; but, vigorous and clear as was his vindication of the Senate's absolute right and duty to elect the best man proposed, whether a nominee of the Syndicate or not, and deserved as was his strong protest against all canvassing and pledging of votes by members of the Senate, I for one could not feel by any means satisfied with the explanation which I understood him to give of Mr. Kirkham's retirement. But as it seemed to be the wish of the Vice-Chancellor that Mr. West's speech should be immediately succeeded by a show of hands (the ceremony of the ballot being somewhat strangely dispensed with), there was no opportunity of anything further being said on the subject.

Mr. Justice West, I believe, said that the ill-feeling which had existed previous to the election and the canvassing that was resorted to on both sides arose from the mistake which Mr. Kirkham had committed in not informing the Senate through the Vice Chancellor of his intention to stand for the Registrarship; and that Mr. Kirkham, admitting this mistake, had very honourably withdrawn from the contest. As far as I understand the facts, this way of putting the case seems far from correct. As soon as ever Mr. Kirkham entered the field he found that his candidature was regarded with very hostile feelings by Mr. Boyd's supporters. The real cause of the hostility originated in the outrageous notion, which Mr. West so strongly combated on Saturday, that to contest the election with a nominee of the Syndicate was disrespectful to the Syndicate. The complaint that Mr. Kirkham did not officially inform the Senate of his intention to stand was no doubt made and it had its effect. But surely Mr. Justice West forgot on Saturday that the members of the Senate had received no official notice of candidature from *either* of the two gentlemen in question. Mr. Boyd was first in the field; and there can be no question that if he had given such formal notice instead of assuming, as the Syndicate also did, that there would be no contest, Mr. Kirkham would have undoubtedly followed suit. All that Mr. Boyd seems to have done was to apply to the President of the Syndicate for his vote; but, as Vice Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs gave no information to the Senate of Mr. Boyd's candidature. The truth is, from the election having been so rarely contested, there was an absence of all precedent in the case, and it does not appear to have occurred to either of the candidates to do what it now turns out would have avoided much bitterness. In the light of after events, then, *both* candidates have reason to admit that they committed a mistake. But Mr. Kirkham had no reason to retire on this account. The only reason for his doing what he did lies in this: his opponent's party raised an unconstitutional cry and showed so much bitterness of feeling, that in the interests of the University it was highly desirable that the contest should abruptly cease.

I do not forget that a very unreasonable prejudice among many native members of the Senate to a clerical candidate was the cause of much ill-feeling on the side to which they were opposed, but that could not in the smallest degree justify the opposition that has been made against Mr. Kirkham himself, whose complete innocence in encouraging the prejudice, no one, I should imagine, but a social parasite would venture or wish to impugn. I must not, however, close my letter without saying that the prejudice in question has been unduly exaggerated. Mr. Kirkham has for the last twelve years been a highly successful teacher in this country; and it is to the esteem which he has deservedly won from all classes of the native community that the large support spontaneously accorded to him must be attributed.

MEMBER OF THE SENATE.

THE CORONERSHIP OF BOMBAY.

Sir—Yesterday you permitted me to reply to a correspondent who supposed it probable that I would neglect my public duty as Deputy Coroner to carry on my private practice, and to-day, in an idea borrowed from "I Nanabhai," I am charged by "L T" as neglecting my private practice to discharge my public duty. "L T" discourses fluently about "the suffering in health of the patient; the disappointment of the sickly who are sacrificed to public duty; the ignored mother or child whose life or death may go with that glorious public duty" and all this through my culpable neglect. This at least is the theory of "LT.," but how does it accord with facts? I have certainly presided at Inquests in Bombay, just as I have sat at the Town Council Board, or, for that matter, just as I have sat down to my dinner, but, although I have done all these things, in no instance has any of the unhappy theoretical or tragic occurrences which the imagination of "L. T." has pictured up taken place to my knowledge; and it may be taken for granted that I had good means of knowing. Hundreds of readers of your paper, Sir, can say whether I have so conducted my duty to my private patients as to merit the reproach which the theory of "L. T." would ungenerously cast upon me. I write in the broad light of day, with scores of living witnesses around me, and instead of being a pain or a matter of fear, it is a pleasure to me to court a public verdict. I object to the theory of "L T" because it not only has not a fact to sustain it, but because it is contrary to fact.

I can afford to pass by the sneer of "L T." when he says "the only glimpse of the private phase of thought (of my feelings for my patients) is connected with the suffering in purse." In alluding at all to the "suffering in purse" by being Deputy Coroner of Bombay, I but noticed a fact which was well known to the public. But in cheerfully accepting the post of Deputy Coroner, as well as its personal consequences myself, I fear that I have put the faith of "L.T." upon the stretch. It appears to be something new to that writer that any man should have "a soul above buttons" or that every man should not have a paramount regard for the "Almighty dollar." Luckily I am not responsible for the education or the idiosyncracies of every anonymous writer who feels himself at liberty to have "a pot shot" at a public man. Yours &c.,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla 19th December.

PAST AND PRESENT MUNICIPAL REGIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since writing on the above subject, I have been informed by very reliable authority and in these words that "whereas a few years ago the Municipality was incurring debt to the amount of some lacs yearly, it is now yearly paying off its debts to a very large amount."

I think it only right and proper that this should be made public, for there are few, I apprehend, who are aware of the fact—the general impression being that the Municipality is now, as formerly, in a state of chronic insolvency.—Yours, &c.

JOHN R. BROWNE, M.D.

Fort, 19th December.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Among the many wrongs of our dumb friends which there is every reason to hope will now be redressed, is one, that not less than any other calls for suppression—I mean the cruelties (the term is not I think misapplied) suffered at the hands of their riders by the unfortunates tats of the Bombay Polo Club.

Your correspondent "U. C. S." the other day warned those who write to the papers, to be prepared for criticism, and I doubt not but that my suggestion to the Police to turn their attention, on the occasion of the next meeting of the above Club, to the players, and see whether they will not there find some instances of cruelty as necessarily to be made an example of as any they have yet brought to justice, will call forth some very harsh strictures.

Of one thing I feel satisfied, that guilty consciences must continue to deter any of the members of the Club from co-operating, as might be expected from men occupying the positions many of them do, with the gentlemen who are so laudably endeavouring to form a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Bombay, 18th December.

BETA.

THE C. S. AND THE U. C. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I find like "U. C. S." that I have made a mistake; and that his first letter was not a personal attack upon me. At least he says so in his letter of the 12th instant; and I am bound in politeness to believe him. I presume that this last letter was not a personal attack upon me either, and I should rather like to know, under the circumstances, upon whom they were "personal attacks," for he was certainly very severe upon some person or persons unknown. I don't "object to being criticised," in the least, but I do object most strongly to being misquoted, as I have been by him in six places in this letter. For the rest, I mentioned duties and qualifications common to many officers, and for the few matters which I predicated of myself, I assure him I attach importance only to one—the pedigree. In that matter I scorn all disguise. I came boldly before all readers of the *Bombay Gazette* with the name of the founder of my family, and I defy U. C. S and all his tribe to show a better; unless indeed, he is a Darwinian, and claims descent from an *Echinus*, which I shall be the last to dispute. As for the Judicial officers in question, it wasn't I that called them cripples, though U. C. S. had many harder words for the now unknown object of his wrath. Any way, they are quite capable of defending themselves, and could even afford to disdain the supposed affront, secure in good pay and high places.

KESWAL.

THE DELAY IN THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Taking the hint from the remarks you made in your issue of the 16th inst., I made a flying visit to the s.s Tanjore to see for myself the cause of delay in so far as the engines were concerned. It is exactly nine years this month since I came from Marseilles to Alexandria in the same walloping craft, and even then she was put down as one of the most lazy tubs of the P. & O. fleet; her engines were in a chronic state of thump, and the chief Engineer was at times harassed almost to desperation by the close watch he was compelled to keep.

Having arrived at the Dockyard in time to see the landing of the delinquent excentric strap, I must really say I wonder the job was attempted with the appliances at hand—as I write mainly to shew how far those passengers who threw such serious reflections on the chief engineer and his staff were justified in doing so, I may be allowed to add, that the only other better course to have followed would have been to let the breakdown alone.

I have another remark to make—going on board, I saw that the engines were the same as when I sailed in her, so I considered them no great curiosity, but now,—and I assure you I was fairly stunned—say no more of human endurance; not only are the engines the same, but the chief engineer is the same, and how ever mortal man could have existed in such a capacity with such a load on his mind for nine weary years, is (to me at any rate) almost inconceivable.

The accident, I may add, is an unusual one, but the Tanjore is not a craft by any means adapted for the mail service of the P. and O. I understand they purpose lengthening her, and at the same time supplanting both engines and boilers. The reflection on the engineer and his staff is quite unmerited.

ENGINEER.

Bombay, 17th December.

BOMBAY.

Arrival of Horses.—Fifty-one horses from Kurrachee were landed at the Carnac Bunder on Friday afternoon, and were taken to the Byculla stables.

Arrival of a Nawab.—Sheer Khan Mahomed a Nawab arrived from Poolenpore on Friday accompanied by fifty armed followers, and has taken up his residence at Girgaum.

Small Causes Court.—Mr. J. L. Warden assumed charge of the office of Third Judge, and Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskerjee that of Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes on Saturday last.

Accident.—One Jyram Mahadoo fell from a scaffolding at the Goculdass Mills on Friday last, and sustained injuries about his left hand and side. He was removed to J. J. Hospital for treatment.

Troops.—On Saturday evening a special train arrived here from Deolalee conveying 2 officers, 120 men 13 women, 24 children and 10 camp followers who immediately embarked at the Carnac Bunder.

Masonic Election.—At a meeting of Lodge "Rising Sun" held on Saturday last, at the Scottish Masonic Hall, Khumballa Hill road, Bro. Jamsetjee Dosabhoy Setna was elected Worshipful Master for the next year.

Cart Accident.—The wheel of a Reckla passed over the foot of a woman named Dewkee on Friday, whilst she was walking along Dhongry cooly street. She was immediately conveyed to the Goculdas Hospital.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.—We are glad to learn that Messrs R D Sassoon, Arthur D Sassoon, Solomon D Sassoon and Aaron D Sassoon, now in England, have become Life Members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

Sacrilege.—Reports have been made to the Police that the leads from the letters of three tomb-stones in one of the Churches of England burial grounds have been removed. No clue has yet been discovered to the perpetrators of the mischief.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—The annual meeting of the Society will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall to-day at 5-15 P.M. The attendance of all interested in Mission work in the Diocese is particularly requested.

Theft.—One Soonoo Dhakoo was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court of stealing a copper vessel valued at Rs. 8 the property of one Rustomjee Hormusjee, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Escape of Lunatics.—Two lunatics (Puttans) broke out of the Colaba Asylum on Thursday night and were recaptured by Police constables of the A division who have been recommended for good conduct tickets to the Commissioner of Police by the superintendent of their division.

Fall from a Height.—On Friday afternoon, a boy aged four years named Rohimtoola Poonjee, accidentally fell from a window while leaning over—it a height of about 16 feet, and sustained serious injuries about the face. He was removed at once to the J. J. Hospital for medical aid.

Sudden Death.—A gunner of the Royal Artillery at Colaba, named Michael Byrne, while on his way from the Patcherry to the school yesterday suddenly dropped down and was picked up dead. At the Coroner's inquest held immediately afterwards, the verdict returned was "Death from annuerism of the heart."

Found Dying in the Street.—A Hindoo named Devjee Ramjee was found lying on the Parell Road on Friday apparently insensible from the effect of liquor. The man was then conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he expired two hours after admission. An inquest was held on the body, which stands adjourned to the 22nd instant.

A Runaway Horse.—On Saturday evening a horse, which was harnessed to a buggy in Bajee Pala Street, suddenly bolted, throwing down the syce and hurting him severely about the face, and while on its mad career it subsequently knocked over and injured two women. One of them had a child in her arms which was so seriously hurt that it now lies in a precarious state at the Goculdass Hospital.

Gambling.—On Saturday last at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Mahomed Sulliman and eleven other Mahomedans were charged at the instance of Police Havildar No. 797 E with gaming in a public place. They were all adjudged guilty except one who was discharged for want of evidence. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 5 and the rest Rs. 3 each.

On Saturday at the High Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiffs in the suit of Javerbai and her husband against Mancooverbai, widow, and moved on the certificate of Mr. Fox, dated the 17th instant, for a rule *nisi* for attachment against the defendant for not filing the accounts ordered by the Commissioner. The decree had been made on the 10th of April, and frequent orders issued from time to time since, but the accounts had not been filed. His Lordship granted the rule as applied for.

Desertion of a whole Crew from an American ship.—On Friday night between 12 and 1 o'clock, the whole of the European crew belonging to the American ship Sigismund deserted and came ashore. They reached the Sailors' Home about 2 o'clock in the morning and on being refused admittance there, tried to get into some of the neighbouring boarding houses but did not succeed, and at last slept in the streets. The matter was reported to the American Consul on Saturday, and in the evening three of them were arrested by Mr. Inspector O'Connor and taken on board. The remainder of the men say that the Captain told them they could go ashore as he did not want such a set of men on board, and they took him at his word.

Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodur, third judge of the Bombay Court of Small causes, died on Friday last at Poona, to the very great regret of all natives of Western India. Mr. Bhasker was one of the brightest ornaments of the old Elphinstone College, having successfully passed the highest Examination with credit and carried off prizes in almost all branches of the Col lege curriculum. Professors Reid, Green and Patton used to predict a bright future for the deceased gentleman, and we are sure their prediction turned out literally true. In every sense of the word Mr. Bhasker was a genius. In the educational department, in the Secretariat as a translator and a Sanscrit scholar, as a lawyer, a shrewd mathematician and lastly as a scholar and calm judge, Mr. Bhasker had very few equals in the educated classes of Western India. He was extremely modest and led a retired life; hence the world knew so little of his sterling worth. He had a very delicate constitution, and for the last three years or so, his health failed him; and about six months ago, he obtained leave of absence to enjoy a little relaxation from his mental labours; but the complaint pthisis—from which he had been suffering, proved fatal, and he died at Poona at the early age of forty-four years, leaving a son and a daughter.—both of tender age,—and a wide circle of friends to bemoan his loss. Consequent on Mr. Bhasker's death Mr. Warden and Mr. Gunputrao Bhasker will be confirmed as third and fourth Judges of the Small Causes Court at Bombay.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Delhi, Captain G. Lee, with sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mr W H Magee, & two infants
Lieut Col and Mrs Millett
Mrs J Roberts
Mrs Morris, and two children
Mrs Simmonds
Mrs Watson, and infant.

For Brindisi—Lieut A C S Addy.

For Venice—Mr W H Warden.

For Suez.

Colonel W M Cafe
Miss Cafe.

For Aden.

Colonel and Mrs Ashburner

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR PRESIDING.

The Annual Exhibition and distribution of prizes of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage took place at the Institution at Mahim on Friday afternoon last, and, as usual, attracted a goodly number of visitors. The fact having been announced that His Excellency the Governor would preside lent additional *éclat* to the present occasion, but it is ever an event that offers considerable attraction. The Institution, itself, is a noble one, and the way in which it is conducted, is vastly creditable to all connected with the management, and too much praise cannot be accorded to the excellent superintendent Mr. Duthie, and his able co-adjutor Mrs. Duthie. The appearance of the children, generally, and their orderly and modest demeanour would at once strike the most careless observer. One great feature of the proceedings at these events is the singing of the children which is altogether out of the common; their training is really marvellous, and the spirited manner and excellent concert in which they sing is quite delightful to hear. His Excellency appeared to be fully alive to this and exhibited evidence of unusual enjoyment of their performance.

The proceedings were announced to commence at 4 p.m. but Sir Philip Wodehouse was not expected until half an hour later, and in the meantime the formal business was gone through.

Mr. Henry Conder having taken the chair, the Rev. Dr. Wilson invoked a fervent blessing upon the proceedings, when the Chairman called upon the Secretary Mr. F A Spencer, to read the Report of the Committee for the past, year which was follows:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage have the pleasure to submit their report for the year 1874.

There are 69 children resident in the Orphanage, 36 boys and 33 girls. Twenty children have been withdrawn during the year, while an equal number have been admitted. Besides the resident pupils there are 12 day scholars, the largest number the Orphanage has yet, at any one time, had on its roll.

There is cause for deep gratitude to God in the general good health which those living in the Orphanage have continued to enjoy throughout the year. The sickness which has occasionally prevailed, has on the whole not been of such a nature as to give cause for alarm.

The Committee wish again to express their sense of deep obligation to Dr McDonald for his unceasing kindness and attention to such as have needed medical aid.

The conduct and progress of the children have been satisfactory. There has been no examination under the Government standards, but Mr. Draper has inspected the school, and the Educational grant awarded to the Orphanage this year is the same as that of last year, viz, Rs. 1,665.

The Committee thankfully record that in the superintendence and general management of the institution, Mr. and Mrs Duthie have been as successful as heretofore, and they believe that the prevailing tone in the establishment has seldom been more satisfactory.

The Committee have again to express their sense of the efficient manner in which the matron, Mrs. Good, and the pupil teachers—Jane Raiburn, Annie Raiburn, and Isabella Rolls have performed their respective duties. They regret that the health of Mrs. Dawson, the assistant matron, has been very indifferent. She has lately passed through a serious illness. They trust, however, that she may speedily regain strength and be able to resume her work. In March last, Lydia Goddard, one of the pupil teachers who had rendered very efficient service, left the orphanage to join her relatives in England.

In common with other kindred establishments, the Orphanage has to mourn the loss of Mr. John Connon, whose death has deprived the Institution of a liberal and zealous supporter, and the children of a warm hearted and sympathising friend.

Although the new Orphanage premises have not yet been actually commenced, the Committee are glad to be able to report that detailed plans and estimates have been asked for by Government and are being prepared; and it is hoped that the usual Government grant will shortly be made. They are encouraged, therefore, in the belief that before the issue of their next report the new building will be far on towards completion. Additional accommodation will enable the Committee to extend the advantages of the Institution. There are constant pressing and deserving applications for admission which they are obliged, with much regret, to refuse, for want of accommodation.

For the four last years, the number of orphans has been eight or ten more than formerly. The Committee hope that the need for increased support which therefore exists will be liberally met by the friends of the Institution.

The Committee desire to tender their warm thanks to his Excellency the Governor for his presence at the Concert which was given at the Town Hall on behalf of the Orphanage, as well as to the promoters of the Concert and to those ladies and gentlemen who generously gave their services, a sum of Rs. 606-14-0 was realised which materially assisted the funds.

The detailed accounts made up to the end of the year will be published with this report.

The reading of the report being concluded, Mr. Henry Conder proposed and Mr. George Manson seconded its adoption, which was duly carried.

It was next proposed by the Rev. D. Macpherson, seconded by Mr. John Macfarlane, and carried.

"That the following gentlemen form the Committee of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society during 1875":—H. Maxwell, Esq., Chairman. C. Macdonald, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Committee—James Arnott, Esq. M.D., Rev. D. C. Boyd, Hon'ble J. K. Bythell, H. Conder, Esq., Col. A. Davidson, James Douglas, Esq., D. Finlayson. Esq., D. E. Gostling, Esq., D. Graham, Esq., Rev. J. P. Lang, John Macfarlane, Esq., Rev. D. Macpherson, W. M. Macaulay, Esq., George Manson, Esq., T. Matheson, Esq., E. Miller, Esq. A. Morrison, Esq, M. Mowat, Esq., J. B. Paterson, Esq., P. Pearson, Esq., J. G. Smith, Esq., N. Spencer, Esq, Senior, F. A. Spencer, Esq., and Rev. R. Stothert.

The Chairman briefly announced that the formal proceedings had now closed, and, shortly afterwards, His Excellency arrived and was received by the members of the Committee.

Sir Philip having taken his seat, the children sang a hymn, which being concluded, His Excellency rose and said:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a source of much gratification to me that I should have been asked to preside on the present occasion, and I may also mention that this is the first visit that I have ever paid to this excellent institution, indeed I might almost say that I was scarcely aware of its existence, it never having been brought prominently under my notice. Since accepting the invitation of the Committee, however, I have examined the reports of the past few years, and it has given me great pleasure to notice recorded in the most prominent manner the kindly and cordially devoted attention of Mr. and Mrs. Duthie, who superintend the establishment, and I now see before me abundant evidence of their careful supervision. The committee, moreover, it appears to me have been most earnest in their labors for the benefit of the charity. One thing I notice with regret, viz., the want of funds to enable the Committee to do all that they would desire, and which has prevented, hitherto, the erection of a building suitable for the requirements of the Orphanage. There are, I observe, funds in hand for the purpose which, if not adequate to the entire cost, it would be well to expend, forthwith, in the direction for which they were intended; for, as long as they remained unappropriated, there will naturally be a tendency towards applying them to meet other wants of the Institution. It may perhaps come with a bad grace from myself to allude to the funds of the Society, seeing that my name is not on the subscription list, but I may state that I have never been asked to contribute, nor, to my knowledge, have the purposes or position of the Institution ever been brought to my notice. I can only now say that, had I been asked, I should most cheerfully have subscribed, and that in any case it is now my intention to do so. I might be permitted to offer a word of advice to the Committee, which is, that they should be more catholic in the matter of soliciting aid to their undertaking, as I am convinced that many other than members of the Presbyterian body would gladly contribute, and I have heard the remark made by several, that their contributions have never been sought. I hope that the Committee will henceforward act upon my hint. I am pleased with the interest that is evidently taken in the present proceedings, as evinced by the numbers here assembled, and wishing heartily all success to the Society, and with the hope that ere long the new building may be actually in course of erection. I will not detain you by any further remarks, but will conclude by tendering my thanks to Mr. Conder and the Committee for inviting me to preside."

His Excellency then resumed his seat.

Mr. Conder in a very few words thanked His Excellency for his attendance and for the very great interest which he had expressed in the welfare of the Society, also for the hint with respect to increasing the funds, which he assured His Excellency would not be lost sight of.

The exhibition of the children's attainments in singing, and reciting, in prose and verse, was then proceeded with. The songs were eight in number, and of those which were given with most spirit, we may mention "Hold the Fort," "Ca the yowes to the knowes," "The Scottish Blue Bells" and "The hundred Pipers." The last named especially deserves mention, and was received with much applause. The recitations included Hood's "Song of the shirt," which was very impressively given, and a humourous dialogue, in which three boys took part, caused much amusement: the boys seemed thoroughly to appreciate the humour. The girls also acquitted themselves most creditably, and all that was presented showed the evidence of most careful preparation and rehearsal.

The distribution of the prizes followed, after which His Excellency addressed a few kindly words of commendation and encouragement to the children, and took the opportunity of paying a high complement to Mr. and Mrs. Duthie. He said, moreover, that the proceedings had afforded him infinite gratification, and that he should be most happy to preside over the next year's Exhibition.

Mr. Conder, in a few words, again expressed the thanks of himself and the Committee to His Excellency for his presence, and again assured him that his valuable hint should not be forgotten.

His Excellency laughingly recommended that prompt action should be taken, and that they should strike while the iron is hot.

The proceedings were closed by the children singing God save the Queen;" and His Excellency, after inspecting the needle-work of the girls, took his departure.

The Superintendent's Report contains the following:—The number of children in the Institution in December 1874 is the same as it was in December 1873, viz 69; 36 boys and 33 girls; 12 day scholars have however to be added, making the actual school attendance 81. During the present year there were 11 boys and 8 girls withdrawn, and 10 boys and 9 girls admitted; of the 8 girls withdrawn one went to her relatives in England, 1 returned to England with her step-father and 6 returned to their friends in this country; of the 11 boys withdrawn, 1 is a mechanic, 2 are in other employment on the G. I. P. Railway, 1 is a clerk in merchant's office, 1 is a clerk in the sub-marine Telegraph office, 1 enlisted in the Royal Artillery, 2 went to England with their father, and 3 returned to their friends in this country. Encouraging accounts of the lads, for whom the above situations were provided, have been received from their employers. It is also gratifying to hear of the continued well-doing of nearly all the former pupils, and to mention instances of grateful remembrance, on the part of two of them, towards their early home. The one instance is that of an old boy who forwarded a hundred rupees, half of which he wished to be spent in play things for the boys and girls, and the other half to be added to the orphanage funds. The other is that of a former pupil who had devoted much of her leisure time in making a number of very pretty and useful articles of wearing apparel for the girl's bazaar.

The progress and diligence of both boys and girls have been satisfactory, and their conduct, on the whole, has been good. We are, however, still seeking for a higher tone and are confident that year by year it will manifest itself more and more.

The subjects of study were those enumerated in the Government standards. Mr. Draper, the Government Inspector, examined several classes in November last, it is expected he will recommend that the last year's grant—Rupees 1,665—be given this year also.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

An adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company, was held at the registered office of the Company, Victoria Bunder, on Saturday last D. F. Cama, Esq., in the chair. It was proposed by Mr. D. F. Cama, seconded by Mr. Framjee Manockjee That the directors' report and auditor's accounts for the past year up to June be approved of.

A letter having been read from Messrs. Morarjee Mooljee and Nancy Khyraz (auditors) withdrawing the amendment laid by them before the shareholders at a previous meeting, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Hon'ble J. K. Bythell and Morarjee Mooljee were elected directors for the ensueing year, and Mr C. K. Moody and Mr De Quadros auditors.

Mr. Fielder proposed that the first three special resolutions should be moved and passed as one. After a brief discussion the motion was agreed to, and it was then proposed by Dorabjee Framjee Panday, and seconded by the Hon'ble J. K. Bythell, and carried unanimously.

1. That the Bombay Press Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

2. That the Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind up the Bombay Press Company, Limited, be authorised and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to be called the Indian Press Company Limited (of which Messrs. Gaddum and Co. are to be the Secretaries and Treasurers), having a Capital of Rs. 5,25,000, divided into 1,500 shares of Rs 350 each, all s, the land buildings, machinery, premises and creditments, properties, effects, assets, rights and credits, business and goodwill of the said Bombay Press Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration, or as part of the consideration for such transfer, 100 shares fully paid up in the said Indian Press Company, Limited, such shares to be distributed amongst the Shareholders of the said Bombay Press Company, Limited, so and in such manner as that the holder of each and every whole share in the latter Company shall receive four shares fully paid up in the said Indian Press Company, Limited, for each and every whole share so held by him, and that the holder of each and every quarter share in the said Bombay Press Company, Limited, shall receive one share fully paid up in the said Indian Press Company, Limited, for each and every quarter share so held by him.

That such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to and provide for the payment, discharge, and performance by the said Indian Press Company, Limited, of all the debts, liabilities, contracts and obligations, ascertained and contingent, of the Bombay Press Company, Limited, and of the compensation to be awarded to Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co., the present Secretaries and Treasurers of the Bombay Press Company, Limited, for the loss of their appointments.

3. That the Liquidators do have all the powers contained in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and be authorized to purchase the interest of any member dissenting, either out of the Cash in the hands of the Co any or out of the monies to be raised by such Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portion of the property of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. Morarjee Mooljee and seconded by Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama, and carried *nem. con.*

4. That inasmuch as Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co., the present Secretaries and Treasurers of the Bombay Press Company, Limited, are under their agreement with the Company dated the 14th day of May 1874, entitled to act as such Secretaries and Treasurers until the 30th day of June 1876, they will upon the winding up of the said Company be entitled to compensation, and that the amount of compensation to be paid to Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. be referred to arbitration, one Arbitrator to be named by Mr. Bythell on behalf of the Company and the other by Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co., and in case of difference of opinion between the Arbitrators, the amount to be paid to be determined by an Umpire to be appointed by the Arbitrators before the commencement of the arbitration.

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

On Saturday evening last a meeting was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall to consider the best method of organising a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, the Hon. Mr. Scoble the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the Ven. Archdeacon Leighlye, the Hon. Mr. Bythell, Mr. Pedder, Dr. Hewlett, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Rao Sahib Vishvanath Mundlik, Mr. H. P. LeMesurier, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. W. G. Hall, Colonel Ballard, Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. Lee Warner, Drs. Cooke, Knapp, Codrington and Dr. D'Cunha, Mr. Geary, Mr. Tyrrel Leith, Mr. W. Gilbert, Mr. Henry Cleveland, Mr. Oxenham, Mr. Fox, Mr. Morarjee Goculdass, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Atmaram Pandoorung, Mr. Dadoobar Pandoorung and many others.

Mr. Justice Pinhey was voted to the chair, and opened the proceedings by saying a few words to the effect that he did not consider it necessary to make any long remarks regarding the object of the meeting as the advertisements in the newspapers had sufficiently explained that. There was not the slightest doubt but that all present were of the same mind regarding the organization of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and it was therefore only necessary to pass a few preliminary remarks and wind up for the present.

Mr. Henry Cleveland in proposing the first Resolution, "That it is desirable that a society should be established in Bombay in order to check cruelty to animals by instituting prosecutions against persons who wantonly inflict suffering on horses, bullocks or any other animals, and by spreading amongst people clearer ideas as to the nature and effect of inhumane treatment;" said that as there were only a few minutes left for the present meeting to occupy the room he could not say much. However, it was necessary for the present to have a proper committee organized at once and also that subscriptions should be collected. There would be another meeting convened in January next. The Committee should try and organize a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals on the model of the Society now in existence at Calcutta for a similar object.

Colonel Ballard seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

The Reverend Dr. Wilson, proposed the second resolution, "That the following gentlemen be appointed as a provisional committee to frame a constitution for such society to suggest a proper scale of subjects and to obtain the consent of a requisite number of office bearers. Dr. Wilson, Colonel Ballard, Mr. Lee Warner, Mr. H. Cleveland, Mr. Fox, Dr. Codrington, the Hon Rao Sahib Visvanath Mundlick Mr. H. P. Le Mesurier, Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Oxenham, Mr. Kir Kusbrao Nowrojee, M. W. M. Wood, Mr. W. Gilbert, Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr. Evan James, Mr. H. P. Jacob and Mr. Morarjee Goculdass." Dr. Wilson, remarked that his attention was called to the present meeting after his arrival in the Town Hall to attend another meeting. The object of the present meeting was doubtless a laudable one and he must draw the attention of the new Committee to one thing in proposing the resolution and that was with reference to Punjirapoor. Every body present knew of the existence and object of that institution and in asking the Committee to take Punjerapoor into their consideration he did not mean that it should be extinguished altogether, but that the animals there confined should be better attended to than they are at present.

Mr. W. G. Hall in seconding the resolution said he felt sure that the Hindu community would sympathize with Dr. Wilson in his remarks that the state of affairs at Punjirapoor should be properly attended to. The Hindus subscribed liberally to it and if matters were properly managed a better institution of its kind could not exist anywhere.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

The Chairman after reading out the names of the new Committee said that he wished it to be understood that the names just read were hurridly put down and he would only be glad if others would come forward and add their names to the list already made out.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Mundlick here observed that as his silence might be misconstrued he proposed that the name of Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama should be added to the list.

The chairman expressed much pleasure at hearing this, and the meeting testified its decided approval.

Mr. Martin Wood said that before the meeting dispersed he wished to make a few remarks. One of the chief things was to fix on a couple of honorary secretaries. Of course the time that these gentlemen would have to devote to the work would be considerable at the first start, but at the same time he thought that a great deal depended on the working of the secretaries. For example he would take the opportunity of mentioning that the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals owed its vitality to its indefatigable Honorary Secretary Mr. Colesworthy Grant. In Bombay the services of a native gentleman as coadjutor would be indispensable. Putting what would be the pecuniary requirements of the Society in a modest way the speaker thought that the sum required monthly would not be less than Rs. 300, and a society of this kind could not be sustained without preliminary effort and every one present understood what was really required.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell proposed that Mr. Martin Wood, and the Hon. Mr Rao Sahib Vishvanath Mundlik should be elected as Honorary Secretaries.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Mowatt and unanimously carried.

It was then proposed by Mr. Grattan Geary that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Chairman. This was seconded by Mr. Atmaram Pandurang and carried. The Chairman then declared the meeting dissolved.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 17th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 1444, dated 2nd December, sanctioning the reduction proposed to be made by the Trustees in their Resolution No. 202, in the Cranage charges leviable at the Trust Bunders.

Resolution—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 28th November, forwarding copy of proceedings of Works Committee of Town Council, together with the decision of the Town Council on the subject of mitigating the nuisance caused by the Night Soil Depot at Carnac Bunder.

Resolution.—The following reply should be sent to the Municipal Commissioner:—

Sir,—I am directed by the Trustees to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5775 of the 28th November and accompaniments, regarding the measures which the Town Council propose to adopt for mitigating the Carnac Bunder nuisance.

2. The Trustees regret that the Municipality still find it necessary to collect all the night soil of Bombay at a Depot near the most crowded part of the island, and thence discharge it into the most frequented part of the Harbour. It is further to be regretted that at present the arrangements at the Depot are so defective that the outflow into the Harbour can only take place at a state of the tide when the volume of sea water abreast of Carnac Bunder is comparatively small, and the night soil cannot be floated to a distance before the tide turns.

3. Mr. Walton's proposed system will offer a great improvement in this respect. The night soil will be discharged when there is a maximum volume of sea water with which it can mix and at the most favourable time of the tide for floating it away.

4. The present proposal, as laid down in your letter, while promising to discharge daily 150 tons of night soil into the Harbour in a manner that will pollute the water as little as possible, will not render the air in the neighbourhood of the crowded wharves much less liable to pollution from offensive exhalations at such times as the business of emptying the night carts into the tanks is being carried on. The Trustees, however, understand that it is proposed to cover in the tanks, and transfer the contents of the night soil carts to the tanks within the covered area. This system has been recommended by the acting Chief Engineer to the Port Trust, and the Trustees hope that it may be found effective.

The following Port Rule was sanctioned by the Trustees.

"Under Section 83 clause 5 of the 'Bombay Port Trust Act 1873' it is hereby ordered that all vessels (except vessels belonging to Her Majesty or to any foreign power) discharging or taking on board more than 50 lbs. weight of gunpowder or other combustible ammunition, whether such shall be the property of Government or not, shall not lie nearer to the shipping, nor to Bombay, than one mile eastward of the Middle ground Battery."

Submitted supplemental estimate of receipts and expenditure for various works which have, from time to time, been sanctioned by the Trustees. It increases the expenditure in Part I of the estimates to Rs. 4,57,192-8, and in Part II Section I. to Rs. 3,17,956-12. It increases the receipts under this latter head to Rs. 11,04,626, and it increases the expenditure in Part II section II to Rs. 2,27,358-8-6.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Consulting Engineer for Railways dated 3rd December, enquiring on what terms the Trustees will sell 1936 square yards of land on the south of the Musjid Bridge, required by the Railway Company to lay out the lines and platforms for the new Musjid Bunder Station.

Read the opinions of the Members of the Land Committee thereon. The majority recommend that the land be offered at Rs. 25 per square yard.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Land Committee to sell the land at Rs. 25 per square yard is agreed to.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 7th November, complaining that the night soil from a considerable part of the Native Town is passed, in carts, over the Elphinstone Estate roads, to the annoyance of the tenants there.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 26th November, in reply to a request that the practice complained of should be discontinued. He maintains that the roads on the Elphinstone Estate are public thoroughfares and not private roads, and that he has a right to pass the night soil carts over them:—further that less inconvenience to the public at large is caused by sending the carts across the Elphinstone Estate than would be caused by sending them through the crowded thoroughfares of Mandvee.

Read minutes of Trustees on the subject.

Resolution.—Consideration of this matter is postponed until the question of transferring the roads on the Trust Estate to the Municipality is brought up for settlement, but meantime Government should be requested to amend the Port Trust Act by inserting a proviso that when the roads are made over to the Municipality they shall not, without the consent of the Trustees, be used for the transport of night soil or other noxious matter brought across the Railway, also that the Municipality shall not use any ground made over as a road for any other purpose than as a thoroughfare.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th December, forwarding two tenders for the right to supply native craft with water from Carnac Bunder. Both parties offer Rs. 1,000 for one year, and the Traffic Manager recommends the acceptance of Mr. Hajee Esmail Allarukia's tender.

Resolution.—The Traffic Manager should report what arrangement for the supply of water to native craft will be most acceptable to the owners and tindals of boats; and should also report what he considers to be the best and cheapest mode of supplying water to the shipping generally.

Amongst the papers laid upon the table was a memo by Captain Giles giving his opinion regarding the site for Docks at Bombay, which can be seen at the office of the Trustees.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

Found Drowned.—We understand the body of a man of the 89th Foot who has been missing for some days, was found in the Ulsoor Tank yesterday, and was buried in the evening. The deceased is said to have been one of the best conducted men in the regiment, and if his death has been the result of foul play, we trust no stone will be left unturned to trace out the circumstances.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

Deaths in Calcutta.—The total number of deaths in Calcutta during the week ended the 5th of December rose to 348, being 22 more than in the previous week. The death-rate was 39 per 1,000 per annum. There were 11 deaths from small pox, 40 from dysentery, 12 from cholera, and 152 from fever. The deaths are thus classified: 12 Christians, 248 Hindus, 87 Muhammadans, and one Jew.—*Englishman.*

Deaths in Madras.—The total number of deaths within the Municipality of the town of Madras for the week ending 11th December last was 283 (males 153 and females 130.) Fevers carried off the largest number fifty-five, small-pox two, dysentery twenty four, diarrhœa twenty-three, and other diseases, 283. There were no deaths from cholera. The deaths are thus classified:—Europeans one, East Indians eight, Mahomedans twenty-seven, and Hindus 247. The mean of ten previous years is put down at 239. 1 and the ratio per mille per annum of the same period 31·2.—*Madras Athenæum.*—

Tiger-slaying.—The Government of India have forwarded the following letter to the local authorities:—"With reference to your letter No. 1721 dated the 16th September last and its enclosures relative to the use of strychnine for the destruction of tigers in the Madras Presidency, I am directed to suggest the use of aconite which is cheaper and as a poison as effectual for the purpose as strychnine. It has been successfully tried in the Himalayas. Should aconite be also tried in Madras the Government of India would be glad to be informed of the result." The local Government ordered a copy of the letter to be furnished to all Magistrates and to Major Caulfeild who will report to Government the result of any experiments they may make or may have made for the destruction of tigers by the use of aconite."—*Madras Athenæum.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

15, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 „

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842;
IN EUROPE IN 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF
BOMBAY—Dean Lane.
CALCUTTA—Hare Street.
BORDEAUX—Place du Champ de Mars.
LONDON—Mark Lane & Cockspur Street.

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
H.M. THE QUEEN,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUB.

PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

PER DOZEN In Bombay including all charges. Rupees.

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.

		Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17
„ Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½
„ Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12
„ Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac	Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	12	7½
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12
Barsac		17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.

Chambertin	Red	32	17
Nuits	Red (Labelled and Branded.)	26	—
Volnay	Red	21	11½
Beaune	Red	18	—
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White	26	14
Chablis, light	White	17	9½

CHAMPAGNES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S AND WACHTER & CO.'S BRANDS.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)	45	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½
Good Sparkling (Star)	33½	18
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½
Moselle (still) Braunberger	27½	15½
„ „ Johannisberger	42½	22½
Hock „ Rudesheimer	27½	15½
„ „ Hochheimer	24½	14
„ „ Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27½	—

SHERRIES.

	Qts.	4 Gallon Jars.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	37	
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	64	
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	27	
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	25	43 12
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23	
Brown seal, pale and dry	23	
Vino Fino, Brown Seal	23	
Vino Fuero, Violet Seal	22	
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20½	33 8
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20	
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17	27 8
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½	
Madeira, East India, very choice	6	
SACRAMENTAL WINE—Rota Tent	26	

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal	34	—
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.

		Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale	Black capsule... 42, 34	61
„ old pale	Yellow capsule	30
„ pale	White capsule	27
„ pale	Blue capsule	23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality White cap.		24½
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	22
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	„	22½
„ Scotch, 1st quality	„ 25,	22½
Geneva, in flasks		19

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—

White Curaçao, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Crême de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crême de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino. — per case 27½

LIQUEURS.

	Per dozen. Qts.	Pts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	39	20½
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20
Noyeau	37	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28½	15½
Orange Bitters, best	20½	—
Kill the Crow Bitters	28½	—

TERMS:—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* CASH. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be CRITICALLY tested for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'.—This article, bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz.:—

	Nett Cash with order. Per dozen.	Credit. Per doz.
Casks containing 3 Dozen Quarts....	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 5 12
Do. 6 „ Pints	„ 3 8	„ 3 12

WINES,
OF THE FINEST GROWTHS, DIRECTLY CONSIGNED TO THE UNDERSIGNED;

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped......Rs. 24 per doz.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S DRY PALE, ditto .... „ 28 „
A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE, a Wine extensively sold in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen .... „ 30 „
Ditto's "CABINET," ditto, a fine dry and exquisite Wine .... „ 36
G. PRELLER'S CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, pure, sound and cheap, from Rs. 9 to .... „ 40 „
Ditto's BARSAC and CHABLIS in quarts and pints .... „ 15 „
HOCKS and MOSELLES, STILL, and SPARKLING, for sale at extremely low prices to close shipments.
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS in splendid condition. Rs. 5, 8 annas per dozen.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.
December 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

WANTED.

WANTED, a CLERK for the Brigade Office, Aden. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem, rising to Rs. 80. For particulars apply to the BRIGADE MAJOR, Aden.
2nd December 1874.

NOTICES.

PRIMROSE HOUSE, OOTACAMUND.—Every Comfort and Accommodation will be found in the above House by Visitors to the Neilgherries. The situation healthy and view of the Lake and Blue Mountains uninterrupted and magnificent. Apply to
THE MANAGER,
PRIMROSE COTTAGE,
Ootacamund.
24th October 1874.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Polities upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Company up to 2 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of January, 1875 for the ERECTION of a COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILL.

Plans can be seen at the Office, where printed copies of the Tender with Specification and Conditions shall be furnished to applicants on payment of Rupees five per each copy.

Each Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rupees (2,000) Two Thousand for which a receipt will be granted.

The Directors do not bind to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. NOWROJEE S. & Co.,
Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.

No. 8 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th December 1874.

NOTICE—ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Registered Office of the above Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, on or before MONDAY the 21st December 1874, for the SUPPLY to the Company's Mill, by Contract of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES for twelve months from 1st January 1875.

Schedules of Articles for which Tenders are invited and terms or conditions of contract can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

Parties may Tender for one or more complete parts or classes at their option; but not for a portion of a part or class.

Tenders to be addressed to the Directors of the Company and the words "Tender for Miscellaneous Articles" be written on the cover.

The Company will not assign any reason for refusing the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th December 1874.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS, and Third Class Mail Return Tickets, also Return Tickets for Horses, between any Stations, issued on and after WEDNESDAY the 16th December, will be available for return on any day up to and including WEDNESDAY the 6th January next.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th December 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

OILS AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT, CASTOR, and MOWAH OILS and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for twelve months commencing 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered.

The annual consumption averaging about 450 tons of Cocoanut Oil, 400 tons of Castor Oil, 50 tons of Mowah Oil and 160 tons of Cotton Waste—Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Oil" or "Cotton Waste" as the case may be and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on Tuesday the 5th January 1875, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract and for the due fulfilment of the same, find Security equal to 10 per cent upon the estimated aggregate amount of such Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 11th December 1874.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, under Section 95 of Bombay Act III. of 1872, for the information of the OCCUPIERS of all HOUSES, BUILDINGS and LANDS in the following Wards or Districts of this City, that the Undersigned will on and from the first day of January 1875 perform through his Agents the duties usually performed by Halalcores and that the annual rate or Cess known as the Halalcore Cess will be imposed upon the Occupiers or the several Occupiers of all Houses Buildings and Lands aforesaid Wards or Districts.

1—Fort, Colaba, and Esplanade—The Northern and Southern Divisions of the Fort and the whole of Colaba except that portion lying south of a line from the Roman Catholic Chapel, Middle Colaba to the Harbour and Back Bay, also the Military Bungalows, Marine Lines.

2—Market, Chuckla Mandvie, Oomercarry, Doongree—The whole.

3—Dhobee Talao, Funnaswady, Bhooleshwar, Khara Talaw, Coombarwada—The whole.

4—Girgaum, Khetwady, Kandawady, Chowpatty, Tardeo, Mahaluxmee, Walkeshwar—The whole.

5—Camatepoora, Byculla, Tarwady, Mazagon—Except that portion lying North of a line drawn from the north-ern wall of the Mazagon Land Company's Property to Mount Road, thence by Victoria Road to Parell Road and thence to the Sea.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 16th December 1874.

PATENT EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING
LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AKEODERMA.

The Stable, Kennel, and Managerie Friend. For the cure of Mange and all Skin Diseases.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE.

Is now firmly rooted in public favour, having supplied
A GREAT WANT
in Indian Toilet economy, namely, something that would enable the hair to retain its natural softness and gloss equally in an arid and in a moist atmosphere; that would exert a cooling and a stimulating action on the scalp, but without irritating like Cantharides or causing a sebaceous or scurfy accumulation like Oil. The "Douche" not only fulfils these requisites but imparts beauty and softness to hair which has never naturally possessed these qualities, and restores pristine vigour in cases of growth enfeebled even to baldness.

It need only be added that the "Douche" is a delicious toilet extract of almost fairy fragrance.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WATSON'S
ESPLANADE HOTEL.
RUPEE TIFFINS,
Are served in the Ground Floor Dining Hall from noon until 5 P.M.
Tiffins sent out. Private Rooms for Families.
W. MAULE, Manager.

TIFFINS. TIFFINS. TIFFINS.
FOR ONE RUPEE.
ALWAYS READY AT THE
APOLLO REFRESHMENT ROOMS,
APOLLO BUNDER.
THE COOLEST RESORT IN BOMBAY.
THOS. RANDALL, Lessee.
18th December 1874.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits......10 to	16 8
Overland Suits......25 to	36 0
Warm Suits	30 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0
Dressing Gowns......9 to	20 0
Pyjamas	3 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12
White do.	4 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8
English Cambric do.	4 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0
Silk and Wool do.	8 8
Spun Silk do.	11 0
Gents' Under Vests......3-8 to	6 0
Ladies' Under do......4-8 to	6 8
Gents' Under Pants......4 to	8 0
Gents' Cotton Socks......doz.	8 8
Warm do „	15 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose „	13 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose „	9 8
Children's White Cotton Socks from doz......6-8 to	12 8
Heather Merino do......6-8 to	12 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps......6-8 to	8 8
Travelling Hats......3-8 to	4 8
Cardigan Jackets very warm...9-8 to	12 8
Sheets per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases each......1-4 to	2 8

	Rs. a.
Blankets......each	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ...10 to	15 0
Rezais or Quilts......5-8 to	10 8
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks......12-8 to	23 0
Solid Leather do	49 0
Extra Large do	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra large do	24 0
Gladstone Bags	35 0
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	12 8
Gents' Bags fitted complete	72 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ...5 to	6 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier do......4-8 to	12 8
Money Belts......2-8 to	6 8
Tiffin Baskets fitted......16 to	22 8
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling do	1 8
English Feather do	7 8
Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Cotton do.	15 0
Rug Straps......1-8 to	2 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0

	Rs. a.
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars	0 12
Linen Collars......doz.	6 0
Cambric Handkerhiefs „	5 0
Warm Gloves	1 14
Mits	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pin, Scarf......1 to	3 0
Sailors' Knot......1-8 to	3 0
Windsor or Bow or Ring......1 8 to	4 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Do. Brushes	0 12
Nail Do.	0 14
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case......9-8 to	12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Do. Strops......3-8 to	5 8
Nail Scissors......1 8 to	1 12
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	1 0
Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech ...6-8 to	12 8
Folding Croquet Chairs	9 8

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS AND TIES.

Latest Novelties, specially Manufactured for
ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.
Spring Fastening.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The "St. Albans" Washing Twill Silk, Blue or Black, white spots	1 12	2 0
New checks and stripes	2 4	2 8
Rich plain colors, new shades	2 8	3 0

MODERATE KNOTS.
The New Shape.
"St. James."

	Cash.	Credit.
Washing Spot, Blue or Black	2 0	2 4
Rich Plain Colours, or Neat Fancy Stripes	2 12	3 2

THE LATEST NOVELTY.
No Fastening Required.
The "Khiva."

	Cash.	Credit.
Made of the best Silk, Plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes	3 8	4 0

The most simple Scarf yet introduced.

BEST FRENCH KID
GLOVES.

		Cash.	Credit.
Ladies...	White / Colored, Two Buttons	2 12	3 0
Gents...	White / Colored	2 12	3 8
	Dogskin	2 8	3 0
	Doe, Military	3 8	4 0

WALKING STICKS.
A Choice Assortment.

	Cash.	Credit.
Ash Plant, Rattans, Orange Lemon, Myrtle, Thorns from	1 4	1 8

NEW PIN SCARFS.
To suit any Collar.
THE "EXCHANGE," "GRESHAM."

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Rich plain Colors, Fancy Stripes or Spots	2 12	3 2

THE "EXCELSIOR."
Extra large to cover the Shirt.

	Cash.	Credit.
New Fancy Checks	3 0	3 8
Fancy Stripes or Spots very Rich Silks	3 8	4 0

MADE UP BOWS.
"Lesseps," "Park," "Eton."

	Cash.	Credit.
Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	1 8	1 12
Moderate Size all Colors	1 12	2 0
Large Ends to lay under Collar, all Colors	2 0	2 8
Rich Plain Colors, Long Ends	2 8	3 0

STRONG BRACES.

	Cash.	Credit.
Light Webb. French	1 12	2 0
Guyot's New Designs	2 0	2 4
„ all Silk, for Dress	4 8	5 0
Scarlet Berlin, Extra Long	3 0	3 8
Strong Centab	2 8	3 0
United Service Everlasting, Best Bridle Leather	3 0	3 8

UMBRELLAS.
With Fox's Patent Frames.

	Cash.	Credit.
Best Italian Silk, Best Natural Stick	10 8	12 0
Extra Quality	13 8	15 0

SCARFS TO TIE KNOT,
Bow, or for Ring.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Washing Bird's Eye	1 12	2 0
New Fancy Checks	2 8	3 0
Rich Plain Colars or Fancy Stripes	3 4	3 12
Long Scarfs, best quality	4 0	4 8

FOLDED SILK TIES.

	Cash.	Credit.
Black or Colored	0 14	1 0
Ditto Ditto Extra Wide	1 4	1 8
The New Wide Black Dinner Tie—The Reform.	2 4	2 8

DRESS TIES.

	Cash.	Credit.
Plain White Folded	0 8	0 10
Made Bows	0 14	1 0
Ditto with the New Square Ends	1 0	1 0

LUND'S PATENT
JEWELLERY.
GOLD ON IVORY
Will Last for Years.

	Cash.	Credit.
Front Studs......Set	4 8	5 2
Collar Studs......Each	1 8	1 10
Solitaire Studs......per Pair	5 0	6 8
18 CARAT GOLD "HALL MARKED."		
Front Studs......per Set	13 8	15 0
Collar Studs......Each	9 8	10 8
Links......per Pair	24 0	27 0

NEW SCARF PINS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Fine Gold Plain Horse Shoe, or Ruby Set, from	10 0	11 0
Oxodized Pins	2 8	3 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.
MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a Choice and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., FOR THE SEASON, consisting of:—

Dress Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Infant's Hoods, Cloaks and Hats.
Ball Dresses, Dinner Dresses, Rich Silks and Satins, Reps, French Muslins, Piques.
Cambrics, Grenadines, Prints, Percales, Brilliants, Rich Black and Coloured Velvets.
Silk and Woollen Grenadines, Tarlatans, Tulles, Brussel's Net, &c.
Ball Room Fans, Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Fancy Ornaments, Sashes, &c.
Opera Cloaks, French Corsets, Nursing Stays.
Flounced and Embroidered Petticoats, Crinolines, Dress Improvers.
Straw Bonnets and Hats. Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Bridal Bonnets, Veils, Wreaths, Hankerchiefs, Honiton Lace Bridal Squares.
Bridal Favours. Bridesmaids' Dresses and Wreaths, New Trained Crinolines, Crinolettes and Japons.
Lace Sets, Silk Stockings, White Satin and Kid Boots and Shoes.
Merinos, Lustres, Foulards, &c.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN;
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.
MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.
Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Have received per s.s. *Tiviot.*

ONE FULL-SIZE SOLID SPANISH MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE on eight (8) inch Spanish Mahogany Carved Legs, Carved Brackets, under-framing fitted with Patent Fast, India-Rubber Cushions, Thick Slates, best Cloth, Twelve Cues, long Butt, three-quarter Butt, long and Short Rests, Large Marking Board, Six Chalk Cups, three 2/16 inch best Ivory Balls, Rules in two Frames, Straight Edge, half-round, Chalks, &c.

Price including Packing and free Delivery at Railway Station here. Rs. 1,000.

This Table is guaranteed to be of Solid Mahogany Throughout, and perhaps one of the best Tables ever imported into India.

One Mahogany Folding Bagatelle Board, fitted with Cue, Mace, Bridge, nine Ivory Balls, Rules and Pegs ......Rs. 75
One Mahogany Telescope Stand for same...... 45

M. BRESLAUER AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, (ADJOINING "WAVERLY HOTEL.")

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO
RUSSELL & CO.,
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
French Calf Elastic Side Spring Boots......Rs.	12 8	13 8
Patent Calf Leather „ „	12 8	13 8
Patent Leather Shoes	9 0	10 0
French Calf Double Sole Lace Boots	14 0	18 0
Porpoise Skin „ „ „	15 0	17 0
„ „ Balmoral Boots	13 0	15 0
Panas Corom Cloth Elastic Boots	10 0	11 0
Regulation Hessian Boots	25 0	28 0

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference for payment.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager,
LATE HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO THE RESIDENTS ON THE NORTH-EASTERN LINES, G. I. P. R.

CURSETJEE DOSSABHAI,
GENERAL, MESS, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
MANUFACTURER OF AERATED WATERS.
CAMP DEOLALEE,

IS now in receipt of his NEW STOCK for the TROOPING SEASON of 1874-75.

A large assortment of Stationery, Books, Office Requisites, Travellers' Requisites, Smokers' Requisites, Toilet Requisites, Hosiery, Drapery, Toys, &c., &c.

A very select stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Wines and Spirits contain choicest brands, in Clarets, Champagnes, Hocks, Moselles, Sherries and Ports, Spirits and Liqueurs of every description, Ales and Stouts.

Besides, a complete assortment of Oilmanstores, too numerous to detail, for which he solicit every order.

N.B.—Fresh supply of all articles of a perishable nature always on hand.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 25
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy...... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy...... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sizes.
Kerosine Oil best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-foulding Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Paint Oil of various sorts.

Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Roller Skins.	Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY
Always on view.

These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

Just landed a team of four chestnut Australians, beautifully matched, and thoroughly broken Rs. 5000.
A pair of Bay Arab horses, 5 off, 14-3 high, beautifully matched, active and capital steppers, Rs. 1,300.
A Bay high caste Arab, 5 years, 15 hands, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, Rs. 1,000.
A powerfully built Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high up to 16 st., excellent paces, Rs. 1,000.
An Iron-grey Arab, 6 years old, 14-2½ high, a broken charger, goes also in harness, Rs. 500.
A Brown Waler Mare, 7 years, 15 hands, fast in harness, suited for either Brougham or Dog-cart, Rs 500.
A Chestnut Australian Mare, about 8 years, 15-1 high, very powerful and an excellent Brougham horse, Rs. 400.
A Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, a good hack for a light weight, broken to single and double harness, Rs. 400.
A Fleabitten Grey Arab, 14-1 high, goes well in harness, Rs. 250.
A Madras-built Dog-cart, by Simpson, nearly new, Rs. 500.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay 4th December 1874.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,
TOBACCO PLANTERS,
CHEROOT, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS,
DINDIGUL, MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
Have opened a Depôt for the sale of their Cheroots, at EAST STREET, POONA.

PRICES IN POONA.
"A" OR CAMPBELL'S "PLANTATION BRAND,"
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS IN CEDAR BOXES.

No. 1	Large Cheroots	per 1,000	Rs.	28
„ 2	Medium size Cheroots	„	„	21
„ 3	Small or Cheroots	„	„	17
„ 5	Large "Manilla"	„	„	21
„ 4	Small "Havannahs"	„	„	15
„ 6	Medium do.	„	„	11
„ 7	Large do.	„	„	28
„ 8	Tiny Manillas or Office Cheroots	„	„	10

"B" OR DINDIGUL BRAND.

These Cheroots are made from the best "Dindigul" Tobacco, by natives, in imitation of our "Plantation Brands." The prices are about half the price of "Plantation" Cigars, the leaf being rougher, and of various colours, but the flavour is good, and Tobacco pure and sound.

"B"—No 7 Large "Havannahs," Rs. 15 per 1,000 in Poona.

"C" OR TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.
CHEROOTS WITH STRAPS.

No. 1	Large Dawson'	per 1,000	Rs.	16
„ 2	Medium do.	„	„	13

Messrs. CAMPBELL also allow a DISCOUNT of 10 per cent. on the Cash purchase of 2,000 Cheroots and a DISCOUNT of 20 per cent, on a Cash purchase of 10,000 Cheroots of "A" or Plantation Brand—i. e. the best Brand.

All Orders must be accompanied by Cash.

"PLANTATION WORKS,"
DINDIGUL,
MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.,
East Street, Poona.

1st October 1874.

DEPOT IN ENGLAND,
12, King Street, Cheapside, London.

GENUINE TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLRY.

Colored Illustrations of the different Patterns, which are manufactured in Gold, or Silver. Can be seen at Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co.'s DEPOT, Bombay.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

NOTICES.

Xmas Presents

AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS
PRIZE AND PRESENTATION.
SOLID SILVER PLATE.
ELEGANT NOVELTIES, &c.,
OF WHICH
A SUPERB STOCK
IS NOW ON VIEW.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, a quantity of AUSTRALIAN POTATOES. Price moderate. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE,
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, semi hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guaratnee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.
BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of
SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.
This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.
SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ......Rs. 40
SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ......Rs. 40
BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.
FOR DISINFECTING HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as those of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

ENGLISH PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

A Lady, of experience in education of children, assisted by a Master and Governesses, receives Pupils up to Thirteen years of age, who she prepares for the Public Schools.

The house was built expressly for the School, in a healthy situation. Hot and Cold Baths, Large Play Ground, [illegible].

Inclusive Terms Seventy Guineas per annum.

Special arrangements for little boys, under a good Nurse.

For full Prospectus, References, &c., address—[illegible] HOLME HOUSE, CANTERBURY, KENT.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

"On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

By order of Messrs. Kessowjee Toolseydass & Co., on account and risk of Gordhundass Premjee:—
10 Bales Longcloth, 14 lbs. 40 inches, Minis.
2 „ Printers, 4 lbs. 26 inches.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.
Bombay, 21st December 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, handsome chandeliers, argand lamp, wall gerandoles, rich carpets, best plated glass and porcelainware &c., at Clare Road, Byculla, next door to Adelphi Hotel.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware &c., the property of S. A. JOSE R, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE, of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a handsome English built buggy, horse, &c., at Sopa Lodge, Parell.

On THURSDAY the 24th inst., at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of R. C. HORNBY, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a Snider Rifle, a 4 wheeled light dog-cart with hoods, a very handsome high caste grey arab riding horse, 5 years, very promising for the turf, sets of single and double harness for Australians, a Surat cow and calf, &c., at No. 18, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at its residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Major J. A. GAYER.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at No. 18, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c. the property of G. A. KITTREDGE, Esq. re, changing his residence, consisting of drawing, dining and bed room furniture, a mahogany case containing Elkington's best silver, with Cutlery for 18 persons complete, nearly new, a first-class full size slate BILLIARD TABLE by Burroughs, a very handsome carved book case of old Bombay work, superior to anything now made, a few very handsome parlour flower pots, some wild beautiful ferns, a few choice flowers, including 2 handsome antigonium and a fine stephonotis, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., at No. 35, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of the late Ostrehan.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsomely open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Mappin's best Platedware, rich Crockery and Glassware, plated 2 and 5 light hanging Argand Lamps, handsome Bronze, Parian Marble and Alabaster Statuary, firsrate Chromolithographs in richly gilt frames, Books, Wines, a firstclass English built open Carriage, a pair of handsome grey Arab Carriage horses, a fine collection of choice and rare Plants, &c., at Somerset House, Breach Candy.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd, and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant at 1 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of G. A. BARNETT, Esq., the same comprises, rich engraved fern pattern and straw stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best Mappin's platedware, most of them are new, such as hot water curry dishes, cruet stand, sauce basket American ice tankard, fancy breakfast companions, waiters, ice bowl, sugar basket, a set of electro-plated thread pattern spoons and forks for 18 persons, bottle stands, very handsome richly chased and gilt centre piece, biscuit box, tumbler covers, handsome plated dessert knives and forks in case for 12 persons, handsome fish eating knives for 12 persons, table candlesticks, best cutlery, wine &c., richly carved seasoned Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of dining table for 12 persons, sideboard, handsome French polished dining room chairs, dumb waiters, English pattern teapoys, table cloth, screw press, folding screens richly carved circular pier, sofa and card tables, drawing-room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, flower stands, a pair of large glass fish ponds with gold and silver fish on solid marble pillars, ladys' china gilt work table, very rich Persian and Ahmedabad carpets, handsome plated double and 5 light argand lamps, double branched wall shades, a valuable marble 8 day clock with bronze figure, by Bennett, Cheapsides, London, a first rate large musical box playing 12 tunes with drum and bells, handsome bronze, parian marble and alabaster figures, rich table ornaments, handsome English brass four post bedstead, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, child's cots, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, China garden seats, &c.

AT 2 P. M. ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE SALE.

English built four-seated open carriage, in excellent order. 11 Sets of English brass-mounted carriage harness &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 7 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagee Treveniba, widow of Raghoonath Wassoodewjee, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Gunpatrao Bachoba, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate at Chewolwady without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the north by another property of the said Gunpatrao Buchoba, on or towards the south by the oart of Dajiba Josi, on or towards the east by the house of Sokar Visajee, and on or toward the west by the house of Neikhnter Naronjee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. —, and roll No. —, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Gunpatrao Buchoba.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st December 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Room, the following varieties of sundry sample articles, &c., viz.:

Thermometers, china pomatum boxes, writing portmanteaus, toys of different sorts, sample books of sizes, powder flasks, sample knives and forks, brooches and earrings of different patterns, glass buttons, beads, hair pins, pocket knives with fancy handles, feeding bottles, empty scent bottles, medicine bottles, padlocks, pocket note books, pomatums, smoking pipes, carpenter tools, flower vases of different pattern, files, carriage springs, inkstand, &c., &c.

Saddles, brass parrot cages, 1 case of assorted toys.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirtings, Madapolams, Jaccons, prints, dhooties, &c.

On account and at the risk of Shapoorji Nusserwanji Shroff.

Lots of things purchased by him.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 double barrel Gun by Dougall, with electroplated cartridge making apparatus complete.

1 double barrel Rifle by Westly Richard, in oak case, complete.

A few Dutch cheese.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st December 1874.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DEC. 21, 1784.

THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSE FRAUDS CASE.

CONVICTION OF THE PRISONERS.

THE enquiry against the six prisoners in this case was resumed at Bandora on Friday last before Mr. W. Allen, first-class Magistrate, Tanna District. Mr. Crawford, solicitor to the Municipality, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Wamonrao Ramchunder, defended the prisoners.

The cross examination by Mr. Branson of witnesses for the prosecution was proceeded with.

Mugdoom Meea, cross-examined.—My transactions come to about Rs. 500 or 600 a month. I keep books of the skin business I give the skins to one Rahmon on account of monies I borrow of him. I do not remember the date of any of the payments I made to the jemadar No. 1. I made payments to him only. I never complained to any one of the monies I have had to pay.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford—Rahmon keeps the accounts of the skins I make over to him. I do not remember the date of the last payment I made to No 1. I do not remember whether it was about the time of the last Buckree Eed, which occurred two or three months ago.

Babajee Macoonda, cross-examined—I know Vujeer Chand, who has been employed in the Bandora slaughter-house for a long time past. He and Tattia have been working from the time the slaughter-house was in Bombay. Tattia had been collecting the fees on account of the sepoys for five or six months. I collected monies from "halkurries" named Seedoo, Babajee, Khatkia, Nathia Ba, Nahoona, Mahomed, Allibhoy, Chand, Ahmed, and many others, who are all alive. I was not given a list of the persons from whom monies were recovered. I was each day told by the sepoys from whom to collect. I collected monies in presence of the accused, to whom I made them over in the presence of such of the coolies as happened to be present at the time. I only collected for six days. The last collection may have been about a month ago. I have taken no note of the date. Sukkur, Chand, Wujeer, and Allibhoy used to collect before Tattia did.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford—I have paid monies to the peons themselves in some instances.

Karoo Ranoojee, cross-examined—My transactions comes to about Rs. 500 to Rs 1,000 a month. I keep no books. I have no memoranda of my expenses at Bandora. I come to buy animals at Bandora. I did not settle in my mind before having Bombay how many animals I should buy on any particular day. That depended on the state of the market and the quality of the animals. I did not bring any money with me from Bombay. I got Gunnoo Laud and others to guarantee payment for me to the merchants from whom I purchased animals.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford—I used to pay the fees from the proceeds of the goods I sold in the slaughter-house

This was the last witness to be cross-examined, and the case closed here.

Mr. Crawford said it now remained for him to sum up the case and for Mr. Branson to reply. The accused had not asked to call witnesses.

Mr. Branson said that, under section 251 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the prosecution had no right to sum up before a magistrate: that section applied only to proceedings before a Sessions Court.

The magistrate said, previous to deciding on the point raised, he would ask the accused if they had anything to say in their defence.

The first prisoner then said he had nothing to say; he was not guilty. The other five prisoners made statements to a similar effect.

The magistrate (to Mr. Branson)—Have you any reasons to urge why the solicitor for the prosecution should not be allowed to sum up?

Mr. Branson urged that it was neither a practice under the old law, nor was it according to the procedure laid down by the Criminal Procedure Code. The usual procedure was for the counsel for the prosecution, in opening the case, to state what he was going to prove and what witnesses he would examine; and under section 251, though he would be at liberty to address the Sessions Court in summing up the case, he had clearly no right to do so before a magistrate. The learned counsel therefore trusted the magistrate would hold that Mr. Crawford had no right to sum up.

Mr. Crawford said his authority was Mr. Branson himself, for he told him that such a right did exist.

Mr. Branson said Mr. Crawford was making an improper use of what he might have said in private conversation.

Mr. Crawford said he wished merely to explain what led him apply for leave to sum up, for Mr. Branson had much greater experience of the provisions of the Code than he. But he must say that, looking at the law as it stands, the matter was entirely in the discretion of the magistrate, who might very properly follow the analogy of the Sessions Court.

The magistrate was of opinion that the mere fact of there being no section in the particular chapter of the Code to allow a summing-up before a magistrate, was not a sufficient reason to preclude the Crown from addressing the court.

His Worship, at Mr. Branson's request, took a note of the learned counsel's objection.

MR. CRAWFORD then said he should not waste any time in commenting upon the case, and he did not propose to go into the evidence in detail. He would, in the first place, draw the Court's attention to the section which he omitted to do in the opening of the case—of the Municipal Act, under which the offence was not triable before a Bombay magistrate. It would appear on a closer inspection that, under the bye-laws and the provisions of the Act, Municipal officers are triable before a Bombay Magistrate for municipal offences committed within the limits of the slaughter-houses; but the present being an offence under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, it was cognizable by his Worship. No witnesses being called for the defence, it was difficult for him (Mr. Crawford) to guess what the defence was; but as far as it could be gathered from the cross-examination, he thought it would probably be that this prosecution had been got up by the police. There was, he must say, no grounds for such an assumption. The information had, under the directions of the Municipal Commissioner, been laid by Mr. Brunton, acting Superintendent of Markets; and although the police had rendered valuable assistance, there could be no ground for saying that the police had got up this prosecution. He was sure there was nothing before the Court to lead his Worship to such a conclusion Then, it might be urged that the witnesses were accomplices. With regard to that, Mr. Crawford would remark that it was simply inconceivable that persons of different castes and creeds should conspire not only to give false evidence against the prisoners, but should also cook books and fabricate false evidence. The court would see that the evidence was confined to the fees which the witnesses had been in the habit of paying to the prisoners. It would not be reasonable to suppose that they had all combined and previously arranged what they were to say; much less to suppose that they had conspired to fabricate books. If that was so, they should certainly have been able to produce better books instead of those that had been irregularly kept by natives in their position, with the exception of the large book produced by Sha Mahomed Seroobhoy, which was regularly kept by his mehta, and as to the genuineness of which the Court could have no doubt from its very appearance. He must admit that there were apparent contradictions in the evidence; but His Worship's experience of the class of persons called would tell him that such contradictions might naturally be looked for, and that if any thing, they tended to free the case from the suspicion which would attach to it if it hung more closely and more neatly together. He need hardly say how easy it was for a native witness to misunderstand a question that might be put to him, and how easy it was also to elicit such contradictions. It might be said that the witnesses were unable to fix the dates on which the monies were paid to the prisoners. That could not be expected of the class of men who were called, especially as it was an event of daily occurrence of their life, of which they took no special notice; but those of them who had mehtas to keep books did actually fix the time. The next point that would probably be urged would be that the men never complained of the exactions made by the prisoners. It was well known what could be expected of natives under such circumstances; they would naturally remain passive under them; and their natural apprehension of the wrath of the peons overtaking them if they complained would account sufficiently for their silence. The learned advocate then glanced at the evidence that had been called. The evidence of Mr. Brunton was merely formal. Next came Mr. Webb, the superintendent of the slaughter-houses; and it was quite natural that he should try to make out a case for himself. It was not suggested that he had taken a share in the bribes; but it appeared that it was simply impossible for him to examine all the animals that were admitted into the compound or all the carcases that were passed into the wagons; and, for his part, he tried to put as good a complexion upon the whole thing as he could. He admitted that the examination of the carcases in the wagons was only a very cursory one; and the sepoys, it was to be presumed, would not put the bad carcases on the top for his inspection, but would certainly conceal them from his observation. He expressed his belief that it would be impossible for diseased meat to go out of the slaughter house. No doubt he must be given credit for doing his best to prevent its going, but the fact was clear that diseased meat did get into Bombay; and if it did, it was equally clear that it came from the Bandora slaughter house. The thing was, as the witnesses had stated it, that the extra fees were paid to the prisoners; and he (Mr. Crawford) need not stay to enquire for what particular purpose they were paid, or under what pretence they were extorted—whether for allowing lean and pregnant animals to be slaughtered, or for passing bad and diseased meat into the wagons, or for preventing the sepoys from saying that good meat was bad, or that a good animal was unfit to be killed for food. It was sufficient to the prosecution to prove that the prisoners collected and received illegal fees in their capacity of public servants. (Mr. Crawford next turned his attention to apparent contradictions in the direct evidence and the cross-examination of some of the witnesses, and tried to reconcile them one with the other). From the cross-examination it would appear to be a part of the defence that the fee of eight annas per 100 animals was collected for building a church at Bandora. Even supposing that was so, it was clearly an offence within the meaning of the section of the Penal Code under which the prisoners were charged. Besides the evidence on which Mr. Crawford had commented the rest, he said, was perfectly consistent. As to the evidence of Sha Mahomed Seroobhoy, the learned gentleman remarked there was no reason to say why he should have concocted the account book that he produced. As regarded the other two books that were irregularly kept the learned gentleman thought their very appearance showed that they could not have been concocted, for anybody who had that object in view could have certainly concocted better books. It was enough to say in reference to them that, although not kept in the regular course of business, they were sufficient for the purposes for which they were kept. In conclusion, Mr. Crawford said he would leave the case in the hands of his Worship, confident of a conviction of the accused. As regarded the first and sixth prisoners, who were the jemadars in the mutton and the beef slaughter-houses respectively, he would ask that the punishment to be awarded to them should be exemplary.

MR. BRANSON, in addressing the Court for the defence, said, it was generally the case that when any event excited public indignation, the accused came to trial under very unfavourable circumstances, which would be sure to prejudice their case. So here, when public indignation had been excited against all servants connected with the markets and slaughter houses, the police authorities had roused themselves into a state of galvanic excitement against the obnoxious persons, and even the men, who were hitherto believed to be as tender as the innocent lambs they slaughtered, had, under the ægis of the protection of the police, come forward to give evidence against the accused. Now, the prejudice, the learned counsel must say, which had extended to all classes had also extended to the learned gentleman who appeared for the prosecution, and who, adopting a most unusual course, asked the Court, before the prisoners had been convicted, to award exemplary punishment to them. (Mr Crawford—I only made a suggestion to the Court.) But he must confess he was obliged to the learned gentleman for his address on behalf of the prosecution, for it was really the best defence that could have been uttered on behalf of the accused. The witnesses he had called were persons who, upon their own showing, had been in the habit of sending diseased meat to Bombay and slowly poisoning the meat-eating portion of its inhabitants. These men were, therefore accomplices; and they must be corroborated by independent evidence. And their evidence was of the flimsiest description possible; not one of them could mention a date on which he gave bribes to the accused, nor the month, nor yet the year when the bribe was given. Could the Court act upon their evidence? It would be the most dangerous doctrine to lay down that, in order to get any public servant—even a Civil Servant—convicted of receiving bribes, you had simply to get a number of men to swear that they had been in the habit of paying monies to him for so many years, without requiring them to give the exact dates and exact particulars in connection with the offence. The learned counsel would say that, with the exception of Mr. Sorabjee, every one of the witnesses was a direct accomplice, or the accomplice of an accomplice. He was aware that, under the Evidence Act the evidence of an accomplice was admissible; and that a verdict obtained on the evidence of an accomplice could not be upset; but the rule of practice had been to warn juries of the extreme danger of convicting on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice. The Legislature thought that the Court might presume an accomplice to be unworthy of credit unless he was corroborated by independent testimony, (Cites a case from the 20th Weekly Reporter, p. 19.) Mr. Branson next referred to a decision of Sir Richard Couch (3 Bombay High Court Reports,) a case in the 19th Weekly Reporter, the Crown v Mohes Bishwas, and other cases decided since the passing of the Evidence Act, to show that the evidence of an accomplice could not be corroborated by another accomplice. The corroboration must be corroboration derived from evidence which is wholly independent of an accomplice's evidence, for otherwise it would be vitiated by the character of the accomplice-witness. In the first place, the corroboration must be given by a person who is not tainted as an accomplice; and, secondly, it should be a corroboration as to material facts. Assuming this to be correct, how could the book of an accomplice corroborate what he stated orally? The book was, he might say, the accomplice of an accomplice; and the learned counsel apprehended it could not be accepted as independent evidence. Mr. Branson next referred to a ruling in Archbold's Criminal proceedings p. 248, which lays down that an accused ought not to be convicted upon the evidence of an accomplice unconfirmed by independent evidence. He submitted, first of all, that every one of the witnesses in the case, except Mr. Sorabjee, was, upon his own showing, an accomplice; and, secondly, that there should be inde-

pendent corroborative evidence to corroborate the evidence of those accomplices. Mr. Crawford had said that the state of the irregularly kept books showed that they were the result of non-tuition. Mr. Branson must say that their state was such as to show at once that they were the result of a considerable amount of tuition, or at least collusion. As to Mr. Crawford's remarks regarding the share of the Bombay police in this prosecution, Mr. Branson said he had made no charge whatever against them except that they shared in the popular prejudice against the accused. With regard to the butchers who had been called for the prosecution, he must say that they have had a distinct motive against the accused. Mr. Webb said in his evidence that from the 1st to the 16th November 1874, that is before any outcry was raised, no less than seventy-three carcases had been rejected by him; and the evidence showed that the sepoys were in the habit of stopping bad carcases, although now the butchers turned round and said they were sttopped because their fees were not paid So that having had a motive against the sepoys, these men, on hearing of the hue and cry raised in Bombay, came forward and said—"Oh now, we will pay out these fellows for rejecting our animals; we shall go and give evidence and get them into a scrape." It was quite sufficient to show that a general inclination existed on the part of the butchers to go and give information against the accused to the police; and when he (Mr. Branson) applied that the police should leave the court, it was stated that they had been of valuable assistance to the prosecution, so valuable, indeed, that frequent adjournments for consultation with the police were made by his learned friend and the two Parsee gentlemen who were instructing him. Mr. Webb and the accused had exercised a considerable amount of supervision over the butchers, and when they heard the general outcry raised, they found it to be their interest to come forward and cook up a case against the accused. As against the seventh accused, who had been discharged, there was not a tittle of evidence. It seemed to be assumed that every one connected with the market establishments was an offender; and the butchers, assisted by the police, had cooked up a case, to support which there was not a tittle of evidence. As to the books produced by the butchers, the learned counsel said they were open to this remark that, there being no balances struck, fresh entries could be easily made wherever and whenever one wished to insert them; and that it would be difficult to conceive a thing that could be more easily concocted. Now, the evidence in the case must be divided into two parts—First, that of those butchers who paid bribes for passing diseased beef and diseased carcases of goats and sheep; and second, that of those who paid bribes for killing lean and, pregnant animals. The learned counsel thought that Mr Webb had given his evidence in a straightforward manner, and that there was nothing in it to show that he tried to shield himself. With reference to pregnant animals that were brought for slaughter, he would remark that it had not been shown that there was any order against pregnant animals being killed; and if there was, it had not been shown that the accused know it. The meat of a pregnant animal was, he believed, as good as that of any other animal. The evidence showed that these men were under the impression that it was allowable to kill pregnant animals; and it had not been shown that there was any rule or bye-law to the contrary. Now, as to the evidence of the beef butchers, the learned counsel said there had been no corroboration, and the book produced by one of them proved nothing. The entry of Rs. 15 was a very suspicious one. Where was the book containing other entries, which had been produced in the Fort Police Court? Why was it not brought here? Where were the entries initialed by Mr. Sorabjee; why were they not produced? The entry of Rs. 15 had, besides, been taken out of its place; no balances had been struck; and there was every facility for inserting it subsequently for the purposes of this prosecution. At all events, on the first portion of the evidence, the learned counsel would say with great confidence that the case as to the passing of diseased meat fell to the ground. At least such a doubt was raised upon the evidence, that he trusted his Worship would give the accused the benefit of the doubt. With regard to the second division, the killing of lean and pregnant animals, the evidence teemed with contradictions and discrepancies elicited upon cross examination. What weight could be attached to such evidence as that of Tattia, who shifted his ground when the inconsistency of the story first told by him was made apparent by the cross-examination, and who forbore from mentioning the first prisoner in connection with the bribes, and did not point him out until his memory had been refreshed by somebody? He was not a witness of any strict integrity, and he flatly contradicted Wujeer Chand. Turning to the story of the "helkurries" employed to collect fees, the learned gentleman said it was highly improbable that notwithstanding that the sepoys were in sufficient numbers, notwithstanding that they had no check upon the coolies from appropriating any portion of the fees, but had the fear of their peaching upon them, that they should employ unpaid agents. Commenting upon the evidence of Wujeer Chand, Cassum Ahmed, Babajee, and other witnesses, the learned counsel remarked that it was left to the Court to fill up the gaps in the story of this rotten presecution and to supply on oath, the deficiencies; and that the evidence was inexplicable except on his theory that the witnesses had colluded and got up this story. None of them could give the date of the first or the last payment to the sepoys, and yet this was the style of evidence on which the Court was asked to convict the accused. The charge was in its nature so general and so indistinct that the accused had no idea what they had to meet until the witnesses gave their evidence,—a charge which, at the same time, was so difficult to sustain by evidence. The witness Babajee was mentioned in illustration of the style of evidence called to impress the Court favourably for the prosecution. His Worship would recollect that the first question he (Mr. Branson) asked him was, whether he had any partners? His answer was—"I know nothing of this *bhanjgur* (dispute;) all I have to say is that I paid the prisoners eight annas per 100 animals." Then, again, not until he was threatened with a fine of Rs. 25, would be condescend to answer whether his partner Keroo was outside the Court. As to the two books produced by him, Mr. Branson must say they were inadmissible. The Evidence Act required that entries to be admissible in evidence should be entries in books regularly kept in the course of business. If his Worship did not agree with him (Mr. Branson,) he would then say that they could not be received in corroboration of any thing. The manufacturing of these books was a most impudent attempt to deceive the Court. Upon the face of them, they bore evidence of fraud. Babajee said they were his books! his mehta said they were Babajee's books kept in partnership with one of four persons he named, and yet there was nothing in them to show that Babajee was the owner of the goods, the transactions in connection with which were entered in them, while Babaji himself swore that he had no partner at all. But that was not all. The books were kept in the name of another person, and there was actually in one of them an entry of a credit sale to Babajee, the very man said to be the owner of the book! The entries had the appearance of being written at one sitting and with the same person. One of the books had evidently been stitched twice, and the pages of some other book had been interpolated into it to sustain this prosecution. A more daring fraud, said the learned counsel, had not been attempted upon a court of justice. Babajee swore the book was his and that he had no partner! and yet the prosecution produced the books and said it was the book of Babajee's partner. If one witness was found trying to impose upon the Court be tainted the rest of the prosecution, and this blot upon it rendered it unworthy of credit. The story of the partnership was absurd and improbable from begining to end, and furnished another instance of the deception which the witness for the prosecution had tried to palm off upon the Court. Mr. Branson did not very much care who it was that got up this prosecution; but he must say that the rest of the case gave no ground upon which the accused could meet them. That had been the distinguishing feature of the case, which, having been got up by conspirators, left them to deal with generalities which should prejudice the accused; and the learned counsel trusted that these considerations would find some weight with the Court. After the butchers came Mr. Sorabjee, a distinguished servant of the Municipality, an assistant accountant he believed; but he did not know whether it was part of the duty of an assistant accountant to be swelling out a case at the Bandora Slaughter-house at 2 o'clock in the morning, and running back to Bombay with fœtuses in his pocket or round his neck! It was, as he (Mr. Branson) had said, the case of officers who had been for years enjoying their *otium dignitate* and drawing very high salaries, who found themselves waking up to a sense of their duty by a general outcry raised in the town. That was the character of the prosecution—they found Mr. Sorabjee rushing off with Mr. Eduljee, who also bolds a responsible position in the service of the Municipality, to Bandora at 2 o'clock in the morning and sniffing out roguery at the slaughter house. What was the result of their expedition? They rushed back to Bombay, not with any proofs against the accused, but with a number of fœtuses only. But the finding of the fœtuses was not sufficient. They did not produce the animals out of which the fœtuses had been extracted; and until they could do that, it was quite consistent with the supposition that the animals themselves had been condemned and burnt by order of Mr. Webb. The learned counsel asked the magistrate's forbearance for the length at which he had commented upon the case; and hoped that, instead of the exemplary punishment which Mr. Crawford asked his Worship to inflict before he had convicted the accused, he would discharge them. If his Worship should come to an adverse conclusion, he begged him to bear in mind the anxiety to which for a long period the prisoners had been subjected, the fact that they would never get employment again in the Municipality or any other department, and also the fact that they would have to pay heavily for defending themselves against the charges brought against them.

The Magistrate took time to consider his decision, and the Court adjourned.

FINDING AND SENTENCE.

Mr. Allen gave his decision in the case on Saturday last at his Court at Ghorebunder.

His Worship said—The point at issue is: did the accused, or any of them, receive money other than legal remuneration as a motive or reward for showing favour in their official duty? In fact the issue is merely whether money beyond the Municipal fees was received at all, for the receipt is denied by the accused's counsel, and though one question in cross-examination seemed to suggest that if money had been received it was for the purpose of building a temple, this suggestion was not referred to in the speech for the defence, and if money had been received by peons such as accused from porters and butchers having official dealings with them, it would certainly lie on the former to show clearly that it had not been taken with a corrupt motive. During the course of a very able address, the counsel for the defence pointed out that the principal witnesses, viz.: the butchers and porters, were practically and legally accomplices, and that as such, their evidence was to be looked on with distrust. Moreover, that their demeanour was bad in cross-examination, that there were very serious discrepancies in their testimony, that the evidence of Mr. Webb, the superior officer of accused, tended to show that the passing of bad beef at least was impossible, and that all but one of the corrobative account books were inadmissible as evidence, and that that one was kept in such a manner as would enable interpolations to be made without detection. The line of defence was that the Municipal authorities having suddenly commenced inquiries, the butchers conspired together to accuse these peons and fabricate false books to corroborate their false testimony, in order to revenge themselves upon them for the honest discharge of their duties in rejecting bad animals and meat. The cross examination of several of the witnesses seemed to be directed to show that they had been forced to give their evidence by the police. Explanation was given that these questions had been put merely to ascertain whether, in contravention of the law, the police had accompanied the witnesses to the Court. Some of these questions elicited answers to the effect that some of the witnesses never gave any information till they were called on by the police, and as these answers were given with evident reluctance they may pretty safely be taken as correct. It was also pointed out that in a case of this kind it is almost impossible from the nature of the accusation to bring evidence to disprove it if the charge is false. To look at the case generally, the system of bribery as described by the evidence is not so extraordinary as it might appear at a first glance. At the beginning, in cases where an animal or a carcass was doubtful, it would be very probable that a *dusturi* would be given to decide the question, and under a very lax system of supervision such payments might easily become the rule. Now, as regards sheep and mutton, Mr. Webb, though he says he always came down and stayed a considerable time, admits his examination to have been very superficial, and that if the peons had been in league there was nothing to prevent bad meat from getting into Bombay by the meat train. He says that "those animals that were not fit were put aside for my inspection." In other words, the peons had the letting of lean or pregnant animals through entirely in their own hands. Mr Webb also says "three meat wagons were packed as tight as they could [illegible] and admits he could not examine the meat in them properly. The peons could, therefore, get bad meat into the train without fear of detection, and one witness says that for show they would reject one or two bad carcasses out of a hundred such. As regards beef, there is nothing to show that Mr. Webb did not exercise a strict supervision. It is only maintained that pregnant animals, not very far gone, but rejected on the first day, were allowed to come back next day by the jemedar for a second chance. As regards the sheep and mutton inspection, witness No. 5 states "Mr. Webb comes and looks at the sheep and goes away: he rejects those that are lean and pregnant and turns them out of the compound. I bring in the rejected animals next morning." He, in cross-examination explains "next morning" to mean "next day." Witness No. 6 states "Mr. Webb takes no part in the examination. On payment the bad (i. e. presumably the lean) and pregnant are allowed to remain and are slaughtered. There is an examination of the meat before it is put into the train; the bad meat is then rejected, but on payment this was sometimes put into the train. Mr. Webb comes when the wagons are being locked up. He does not examine the meat that has been put into the train." Witness No. 12 states "Mr. Webb does not come every day to examine the live animals, and when he does come he does not examine them, the sepoys do that; . . . he did not examine all the meat and reject what was bad: the sepoys did the examination, &c." Although the butchers and porters are undoubtedly accomplices, it is to be observed that some of them at least were so as much from fear of wrongful loss as from the hope of wrongful gain. Assuming their statements to be correct, and this remark applies specially to witnesses Nos 8 and 17, the dealers in live animals, the manner of most of the witnesses was bad under cross-examination. They were reluctant to answer and a few were flippant, and they showed great obstinacy in refusing as a rule to fix any approximate date for the last payment they had made. From the manner of the witnesses, however, the Magistrate considers that this arose from obstinacy and exaggerated fear of being caught in not fixing the exact date. As regards discrepancies it is to be borne in mind that the descriptions of illegal payments were numerous, viz.: 1st payments for lean and pregnant animals, the defects of which were apparent before slaughter, and which appear to have been made sometimes at the time of passing, sometimes afterwards, sometimes by a porter, sometimes by a principal, sometimes, latterly, through a porter directed to collect from other porters. 2nd. Payments for bad meat. 3rd Special payments at the time of taking meat in carts. 4th, General payments made monthly, for general favour. 5th, Payment per 100 for letting sheep pass to Bombay. The remarks on the first kind of payment, as to time and method refer more or less to all the other kinds. It is not likely that the porters, through whom they were sometimes made and sometimes not, would be very accurate. It nowhere appears that after one porter began to be deputed to collect the money from others, the other systems of payment ceased altogether. On the contrary one of the collecting porters says that he only collected from whom he was told at the time to collect, and again that there was no regular paid servant to collect. Taking the above remarks into consideration, many apparent inconsistencies in the evidence are cleared up and a good explanation offered for those that cannot be reconciled. Exhibits A B and D are shown to be worthless as account-books for corroboration. They cannot certainly be said to have been kept "in the regular course of business." Exhibit C, however, is a regularly kept book, though it certainly has no opening and closing balances, the great test of accounts, and has in many places unfilled spaces where interpolations might be made. The accountant appears to be a very respectable intelligent man and points out an entry under date 16th December 1871 of Rs. fifteen paid as a present to the Jemadar. The owner gives a satisfactory reason for there being no similar subsequent entries and a tolerably satisfactory reason for the non-production of the preceding book. The Magistrate sees in the evidence no trace of any conspiracy. Had there been one, very many certainly of the discrepancies would never have occurred; and the reluctance of those witnesses who had been called by the police to state how they first came to give their information, would point rather to the fact of some pressure having been put upon them to come forward. Much weight should not be placed on the fact proved by Mr. Sorabjee and Dr. Weir; what is in fact proved is only that two fœtuses which would have been born in a month were found inside the slaughter-house. This is not much considering the amount of slaughter daily. Notwithstanding there being no corroborative evidence except as against accused No. 6, the Magistrate considers the witnesses worthy of credit except as regards accused No. 3, who has been mentioned certainly by witness No. 12, but has not been prominently mentioned, and about whom there is a doubt. Punishment should be deterrent not vindictive; to be so, wrongdoers should be made aware that if they are ever found out in the course of their malpractices, their punishment will be proportional to the advantage they have reaped from crime and the duration of such unlawful advantage. The Court finds that 1, Narayen Baburao, and 2, Ramjee Rudroba, and 4, Govind Balu, and 5, Hussein Bapu, and 6, Husan Mahommed, are guilty of the offence specified in the charge, viz.:—that they being public servants, accepted gratifications other than legal remuneration, as a motive or reward for showing favour in the exercise of their official functions, punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that 1, Narayen Baburao undergo rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months and pay a fine of Rs. 500 and in default of payment undergo a further term of rigorous imprisonment for six months; and that 6, Husan Mahommed undergo rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months and pay a fine of Rs. 300,

and in default of payment undergo a further term of rigorous imprisonment for six months ; and that 2, Ramjee Rudroba, and 4, Govind Balu, and 5, Hussein Bapu, each undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months, and each pay a fine of Rs. 100 and in default of payment undergo a further term of rigorous imprisonment for four months. The Court finds that 3, Balaji Mukund is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, viz:—that he being a public servant accepted gratifications other than legal remuneration, as a motive or reward for showing favour in the exercise of his official functions, punishable under section 161, Indian Penal Code ; acquits Balajee Mukund ; and directs that he be discharged.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

MR. STANLEY'S MISSION.

THE following is the text of the first letter received from Mr. Stanley, who is now in Africa as the Commissioner of *The Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald*, and which was commented on in our impression of the 17th Nov.:—

ZANZIBAR, EAST COAST OF AFRICA, OCT. 19.

As I sit down to the table, and take up the writing implements to record my experiences of the last few weeks, a wish darts to my mind—that the art of writing was never invented ! It is true ! Writing to me is such a labour at this moment. I have but the day before yesterday returned from the exploration of the Rufiji River and its delta—returned only in time to be compelled to write to you of what I have seen ; because were I not to take advantage of the four days of grace given me by the stay of the mail steamer in port, you and your readers would have to wait another month before information could be received by you of the movements of your "Commissioner." Yet would I gladly avail myself of some excuse—a reasonable excuse—to postpone writing to you, for various reasons. One main reason is that it is exceedingly hot, and the perspiration is unrestrainable, and a feeling of lassitude and *ennui* which has succeeded the return to Zanzibar from our exploration of the Rufiji is inimical to physical exertion or mental thought. Besides, every few moments I am troubled by the arrival of volunteers for the expedition into the interior, the rumour of its intended departure having stirred up an heroic desire in the minds of the able-bodied and poor people, residents of this town, to visit the distant regions of Africa—where the tribes are called Pagans ; where elephants, and consequently ivory, are numerous and plenty ; where there are vast extents of level country "covered" with game of all kinds. These volunteers come to make "Shauri"—to hold a palaver, or talk ; to question me respecting the amount of pay I can afford to give them, the probable duration of the journey I propose to make, the countries I propose to visit, and other things of like nature. These volunteers are not to be despised ; they cannot be told to depart without words of a conciliatory and friendly kind, for out of this class the members of the expedition must be selected, without whom the objects of the undertaking could never be consummated. This palaver, therefore, requires time, tact, and patience ; and though I am inwardly fuming and storming at the several interruptions, I endeavour to commend myself cheerfully to my fate, hoping that my apparent placable disposition will invite confidence on the part of the volunteers, and that my excuses, which I humbly tender, may conciliate the editors of *The Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald* for the brevity of this letter or the sterility of its information.

Ever since my march to Ujiji in search for Livingstone I have entertained a desire that I might be permitted to explore that most promising of all East African rivers—the Rufiji. Burton, my heroic predecessor in Africa, had, with his usual industry, collected much valuable information respecting this river ; and when, subsequently, I heard from the natives that all the small steamers to the south of that country were received by the Rwaha, or Rufiji, that the Kisigo—an important river in Urori—which is south of Ugogo, also emptied into the Rwaha, I mentally placed the Rufiji among the list of those rivers whose navigation benefits commerce and the world. I entertained the opinion that the Rufiji was a river worthy of exploration ; that it was a river likely to benefit East and that portion of Central Africa contiguous to it ; that by its means the Gospel might find readier and more feasible access into the interior than by any other route, not even excluding the Wami River, whose utmost limit of navigation I place at Mbumi-Usagara, at the foot of the Usagara Mountains ; that by means of this noble stream the white merchants of Europe and America might exchange their cottons and beads for the valuable products of the interior. I say this was my opinion, until I saw in some geographical publication two several accounts of explorations of the Rufiji. The first purported to be an account of an exploration made by Dr. John Kirk and Captain Wharton, of the surveying ship Shearwater, in a steam-launch ; the second was made by Captain Elton, First Assistant to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, who proceeded inland from Sumanga, on the north side of the Kikunia mouth of the Rufiji.

Messrs. Kirk and Wharton proceeded as far as Fugulia, which I presume to be the same as that which the natives call Agunia, or near it. Captain Elton reached Mpenbeno, ten miles higher up the river. All these gentlemen expressed themselves emphatically against the possibility of utilising the Rufiji River. Of course after such emphatic expressions of opinion I dared not hope that I would return from the Rufiji with any better opinion of it. The account which follows will show what my impressions of the navigable utility of the Rufiji are ; nor do I doubt that nine-tenths of the entire body of American river steamboat captains would at once concur with my ideas if they were called upon to examine and report upon the river. At 3-30 p.m. of the 30th September I sailed from Zanzibar, in the Yarmouth yawl Wave, bound south. The yawl was purchased for the purpose of exploring the portion of East Africa which I considered to be of most interest to the philanthropic and commercial public of England and America. Through the courtesy and kindness of the gentlemen of the Peninsular and Oriental office on Leadenhall-street, and those of the British India Steam Navigation office, more especially Captain Bayley, of the former, and Messrs. Mackinnon and Dawes, of the latter, I was enabled to have her safely shipped, and landed at Zanzibar without damage, though she is a large and heavy boat. Her dimensions are 41 feet length and 9 feet beam ; with her deep rudder shipped she draws 5 feet, which we soon found to be a disadvantage. Had I been wiser, I should have ordered a second rudder, specially made for river navigation, to be exchanged on entering the river for the sea rudder. The crew of the Wave mustered, beside myself, two efficient, industrious, and willing young Englishmen, Francis and Edward Pocock, twenty-four Wangwana or freemen of Zanzibar armed with Snider rifles, two black cabin boys, and a cabin passenger in the shape of a thoroughbred English bull-terrier, Jack, who for his fare and passage was to make himself useful at night while on the Rufiji, to warn off midnight plunderers. If you add as stores two casks of water, a thousand pounds of rice, and some cabin provisions for the whites, it will be seen that she was a boat of some capaciiy. Several of officers of the cruising fleet at Zanzibar who had seen her at an anchor in port had spoken highly of her, and some had said that she was just the kind of boat Her Majesty's cruisers on the East Coast of Africa ought to to be supplied with for slave dhow catching in shallow waters. After a three weeks' trial of this kind of boat, I am inclined to the same opinion. With a moderate monsoon breeze, she travels faster than any steam launch that ever came to Zanzibar could. As an instance of her sailing qualities, it is worth mention that on a run from Bagamoyo to Zanzibar, a distance of about twenty-five miles, the Wave beat a large dhow by two hours.

After rounding Shangani Point, we were favoured with a stiff breeze from the south-east, and steered for Mbwenni on the mainland. The natives yelled their approbation of the speed at which the Wave dashed past the dhows bound for the coast of the mainland. Owing to the head wind we were compelled to pay close attention to our course, and keep a good lookout, to avoid the numerous reefs and sand-patches, which make the navigation of the sea in the vicinity a difficult and perplexing task to a novice. No sooner had we passed by the pale green waters of the South Lackbrey bank than the Northern Harps indicated their presence by their gleaming tops of sand and a thousand short snow-crested waves, which tumbled tumultuously over their low sloping shores ; while on our starboard side the Hamisa bank and its dangerous neighbours showed horrent enough by many an angry looking wave. A short half-hour of swift sailing brought us then in the neighbourhood of the ugly dark coral reefs, strangely called the "Cow Reefs," which cover an area of about three square miles. The helm was pressed hard down, and the Wave was forced almost in the very teeth of the rising gale. Not until the last white crest over the reefs had disappeared from view were we relieved from anxiety, and able to share in the general enthusiasm of the crew at the perfect behaviour of the tiny vessel. Shortly after dark we anchored at a point a few miles north of Mbwenni, and disposed ourselves to sleep as best we could, the surf sounding drearily monotonous in our ears, and a faint rumour of the noises of the night which are caused by the myriad insects of tropical Africa reaching us only during the pauses of the heavy surf-beats.

At dawn we were wakened, thoroughly damp and cold from the nigth dew ; and one of the young Englishmen was soon obliged to lie down again from his first attack of fever. It struck me at this moment that we were engaged in rather a foolish trip if we intended to tramp into the interior, and that to brave the malaria of the Rufiji delta, just as we ought to be sparing of the health and energy we brought from Europe, was not a wise proceeding. This thought, however, was but the consequence of the misery in which we had passed the night and the damp cold we then experienced. It was soon stilled by the genial warmth of the rising sun and by the bright green appearance of the palms and patches of forest which lined the coast. With a favourable land breeze we sailed southward, clinging to the shore as closely as possible that we might lose nothing of the riant beauty of the varied and interesting bits of landscape. Some people may, perhaps, object to the term "interesting," applied to East African scenery, but I maintain that a cluster of palms, overtopping a humble little fishing village, with a background of dense jungle, swathed in deep dark green, and a fore ground of a white, sandy beach, laved with ocean waves, deserves to be so entitled. The palms and sea contribute that which makes the picture one of interest. Without the palms the background would become a mere wilderness ; without the sea before it the sandy beach would represent nothing but sterility.

Taken in this sense, then, in coasting southward numbers of such scenes are revealed, becoming only more interesting when a more important town comes to view, with numbers of square white houses, like so many white painted blocks of wood under the ever beautiful palm groves. Such a town is Mbwenni, near Cape Thomas. From Mbwenni southward to Dar Salaam the coast retains the characteristics already spoken of. Small dark brown huts, clustered under the shade of a tree of ample foliage and enormous girth, are frequent, separated by jungle through which a narrow footpath runs, serving as the commercial highway along the seaboard. Soon after passing Konduchi, at a distance of 41 miles south of Zanzibar, we come to Dar Salaam. This town possesses some interest as the creation of the late Seyyid Majid, Sultan of Zanzibar. As we round Condogo Point, a group of islands make their appearance, consisting of Sinda and its neighbouring islets, and westward of these a ridge of tall trees is seen. The tall trees are cocoa palms, and the presence of such a large plantation indicates in East Africa a town of some importance and magnitude. This is precisely what Dar Salaam was intended to be by Seyyid Majid. He found a fiishing village of a few humble huts the possessor of an ample harbour where three times the number of his naval and mercantile fleet might lie at anchor secure from the dangers of wind and a boisterous sea, and he at once conceived the project of making this fishing village a seaport and the depot for his central African trade. He sent his labourers and slaves to clear the neighbourhood of the jungle, which had voraciously swallowed every portion of cultivable ground close to the water's edge. He then caused 200,000 cocoa palms to be planted, which in time, if carefully looked after and nourished, would bring him in a revenue of from 150,000 to 200,000 dollars. A palace was built as a residence for him, and a fort, or barracks, for his officers and soldiers. Influential Arabs engaged in commerce were also invited to follow his example, and take lots for building purposes. Several chose to do so, and about a dozen imposing edifices, compared to the former humble fishing huts, gleamed white and large in contrast to the green fronds of the palms. To those of sanguine disposition such a scene must have assured them that commercial progress was begun in earnest in East Africa, and that Seyyid Majid was a wise and energetic Prince.

In reality, the Sultan of Zanzibar had inaugurated a work which all Europeans who look beyond home could heartily commend. The trade with Central Africa was being rapidly developed, large consignations of ivory from new regions were constantly arriving at Zanzibar. New copal diggings were discovered near Dar Salaam and to the westward and southward. What the Sultan's dominions lacked was a proper port for trade, and in the harbour of Dar Salaam he had found deep water and roomy anchorage, easy of access from Zanzibar, and centrally located for the southern and northern towns. The sea-coast towns whence the caravans departed for the interior in search of ivory laboured under various disadvantages. Mombasa, to the north, though possessing a moderately good harbour, was limited to the west by the vast hunting and marauding grounds of the Masai ; to the north by the intractable Gallas ; while, to the south, other towns claimed to be as good starting-points for Africa as Mombasa. Saadani, Whindi, and Bagamoyo were dangerous ports for vessels, the approaches to each being infested with reefs and sandbanks. Mboamaji, to the south of Dar Salaam, had a similar disadvantage, while Kilwa was too far removed from Zanzibar. Everything promised fairly well for the success of Dar Salaam as a future rival to Zanzibar until Seyyid Majid died. Then all the fine schemes relating to its prosperity perished as it became known that Seyyid Burghash, his sucuessor, did not share in the views of his predessor. The palace, the barracks, the houses, the palm-grove, the fine harbour, with its deep still green water, are here to this day as Seyyid Majid's last effort left them, silent and comparatively deserted. Not one house has been built here since his death. The Arabs who did build houses preferred to remain in Zanzibar. A few months ago the question was agitated in England as to what could be done with the freed slaves, and I remember that some suggested Dar Salaam as the most eligible place where they might be settled and instructed in useful arts of industry, with which plan, after a visit to the port, I agree. Here are good roomy houses already built, but uninhabited ; a large area of ground already cleared of jungle, but comparatively uncultivated ; a capacious and deep harbour likely to suffice for the anchorage of all vessels which may engage in East African commerce for the next hundred years, above which at present not a single flag waves.

I am informed that about six hundred slaves have been captured within the last six months, in the Mozambique Channel, by British cruisers. Now, the question may be asked : What has been done with those slaves ? Have they been, as usual, leased out to Mauritius or Natal sugarplanters at so many dollars a head to remunerate the Goveument for the expense it undertook to fit their men-of-war for these slave-hunting expeditions ? Let us hope not, but we may as well be told what becomes of the freed slaves. From the silent harbour of Dar Salaam we sailed next day, with the same stubborn head-wind against us. We tacked and re-tacked for twelve mortal hours, sometimes dashing the spray over our bows with long lines of reefs close to our lee, and sometimes plunging in the deep blue of the ocean ; and at night we anchored under the shadows which the palms of Kimbigi Head threw across the sea. The next day, delayed by calms and head wind, we cast anchor in the harbour of Kwale Island. The people are Wangwana, subjects of the Zanzibar Sultan, and may possibly number 300 souls all told. The one village which it boasts is on the western side, close to the port. The island is situated, in S. latitude, 7 deg 25. The mouth of the Dendeni River, on the mainland, is to be seen nearly north-west of Kwale. The first thing that struck me as remarkable on this island was the large number of gigantic baobab trees. It seemed to me, when well screened from view of the sea by foliage, that I had suddenly stepped into a portion of Ugogo. The next thing that caued me surprise were the very large and very small hen eggs that were proffered to me for sale. Some were as large as those of geese, while the small

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ones did not much exceed in size pheasant eggs. Goats were numerous and cheap; two were purchased by us at a dollar each. The people seemed not to have much occupation. Those who owned land possessed domestic slaves to cultivate it, while they themselves chatted and slept slept and chatted from morning until night, and through the night till morning.

From Kwale we sailed after a nights' anchorage in the port, past the islands of Pembagu and Koma, the latter of which is inhabited by a few people who obtain a precarious living by planting millet and holcus and by fishing, and steered south straight for a broad opening in the dense foliage which lined the mainland. Arriving before this opening, which we took to be one of the mouths of the Rufiji River, we were favoured with a stiff nine-knot breeze from the south-east, and as the water appeared dark green, indicating considerable depth, we sailed boldly in with all sail set. When quite within this mouth we observed one broad avenue of water, leading south-south-west, and another south-south east equally wide but, being ignorant of the exact course of the true river, we anchored at the distance of a mile and a half from the sea, close to that part of the land near which the two branches conflowed. When we had communicated with this shore, which we ascertained to be the Island of Saninga, we learned that, led by accident, we had halted but a few yards from the spot where the steam launch of the Shear-water had anchored in 1873 prior to her departure up stream. We had not been at our anchorage ten minutes before a coloured gentleman of stoutish build, and cleanly, good natured face, was seen paddling alongside our vessel. He introduced himself as Moeni Bana-Kombo ben Ahad, which, rendered into English, means Lord and Master Kombo, the son of Ahad, chief of Saninga Island. Probably in accordance with a generous usage. he had brought with him a weighty chicken and three rresh eggs, which we reciprocated with a gift of royal Dabwani cloth. Kombo, the son of Ahad, chief of Saninga Island—whom, though the Wangwana of his village styled him "Jimrie" I prefer to style after his own designation—was wise and learned respecting the geography of the Rufiji River, and volunteered for the information of the curious visitors from the white people's country, "Ulyah," several interesting facts. The two white men of the "smoke boat," Dr. Kirk and Captain Wharton, he remembered perfectly. They asked him endless questions, until he was quite tired—"choka sana'—and put down ever so many things in a little book that he, Kombo, the son of Ahad, had told them.

"Very good. Is there much water in the Rufiji River?

"Plenty," answered Kombo, confidently.

"What do you call plenty?"

"Deep water—very deep."

"Good! How many *pima*?" (fathoms).

"Sometimes five pima—sometimes four—sometimes three, but always plenty"

"Do you know this river from what you yourself have seen?"

"No; I have never been up."

"Ah! then how do you know there is plenty of water in the river?"

"Huh! have I not my people who go up and come down?"

"Why do your people go up and come down?"

"To trade, of course."

"What do they trade?"

"They take up salt and cloth, and bring me msandurusi (gum copal) which I send to Zanzibar to sell."

"Very good. Perhaps you can lend me one of your men who know this river, to show me the way and to talk for me to the people in the interior?"

"Yes; I can let you have two, one of whom showed the way to the white men of the 'smoke-boat.'"

We had entered the Simbaoranga mouth of the Rufiji River, and we were told this was not the largest de bouchure of the river. Its noble breadth of surface, its depth of clear green water promised well to us. In the centre of the stream an ocean steamer might float in perfect security, though there is a fall of ten feet at lowest ebb in water. Saninga Island possesses one village, and its position before the mouth of the river is indicated by the presence of a few tall palm-trees which rear their graceful leafage above the surrounding vegetation Looking westward, southward, and northward, we note that the two branches of the broad stream confluent near the Simbaoranga mouth are bounded by "league beyond league of giant foliage, by lofty summits of resounding woods, which grasp the depths and grapple with the floods." Dingoti Island forms the southern, and Simbaoranga Island the northern boundary of this noble entrance to the Rufiji delta. Near the shore of Saninga there were two small dhows which are employed in conveying wood for building purposes to Zanzibar. Sometime they also convey rice and gum copal to that Arab port. A few Banians live on Dingoti Island, who keep cows and cultivate the ground, and sometimes trade with the villages up the Rufiji for rice, which is of a greatly superior quality.

Early next morning after our arrival in the Simbooranga, we sailed up the right branch, which came from the south-west. Our two promised guides accompanied us. That the reader may understand our experience of the navigable utility of the stream we were about to ascend and, to save needless repetition, it must be borne in mind that our deep rudder, common to Yarmouth yawls, caused our vessel to draw five feet of water. It being the south-east monsoon, we were fortunately favoured with a strong breeze from that direction. The Wave fairly flew against the ebb up stream. Contrary to what we had anticipated, the scenes which each bend and curve of the river, as we ascended, disclosed were of exceeding beauty. Both banks of the river were clothed with dense foliage of varied green of a uniform height, which gave it an appearance of a broad canal with a tall green hedge on each side. We had ascended some five or six miles before the water, despite the ebb tide, began to be discoloured. Then it gradually changed from its clear pale green to a muddy grey, and became rather sweet to the taste.

A large number of creeks were seen on each side of the river; some of considerable size on the right side, we were informed, connected the Simbaoranga with the Kikunia mouth of the Rufiji. Others on the left side joined the Simbaoranga with the more southern and larger mouth of the Rufiji, the Magambu each of which I promised myself I should explore. As I noted these internal channels of the great maritime delta, I became more and more interested, as its exploration promised to disclose something different from the reports sent to England by my predecessors. Every few moments, when doubtful of the depth of the river, I caused one of the young Englishmen to sound with a long boathook, over nine feet in length, and eight times out of ten I heard the cheery cry of "No bottom." Sometimes I felt anxiety, going at the rate we did up an unknown river, when the cry was 'Just touched, Sir, or "Getting shoaler," but a movement of the tiller after consultation with the guide was almost invariably followed by the cry of "No bottom" again.

In this manner we proceeded for two hours, until we came abreast of a large creek which separates Salati Island from Surveni Island, when, through inattention and a feeling of over-security, we missed the channel, and in a short time were aground, which sprung the iron pintles. The halliards were let fall, the rudder unshipped, and we proceeded to rectify matters, by straightening the pintles and cutting out a portion of the rudder. A few moments later the damage was repaired, sail was hoisted again, and the centre of the stream was tried, only, however, to run aground again. We laboured with sail and oars for some time to find a feasible channel but failed, and I began to think that my predecessors must be correct in their estimate of the commercial utility of the Rufiji, until, hugging closely the northern bank, we heard cry of "No bottom" and proceeded on our way as smoothly as though the Rufiji river was many fathoms deep. Five miles from this place we came to where the Kikunia mouth of the Rufiji branched from the Simbaoranga in a north-easterly direction, apparently a much more insignificant stream than the latter; but the guide said that, though the Kikunia was narrow, it was deep. Two miles higher up we arrived at a broad like lake, expanse of water, out of which branched to the south easta much mightier stream than the Simbaoranga. This was the Magambu, the principal mouth of the Rufiji River. It was studded with beautiful islands. Its lengthy, straight broad reaches of water were banked by enormous and lofty globes of foliage; its islands and banks were the homes of vast numbers of aquatic birds; hippopotami sported in its depths and on the grey spits of sand numbers of crocodiles basked in the hot, glowing sunshine. Altogether it was a grand picture, and most alluring to the explorer. Over the mighty expanse of water blew the freshening breeeze of the monsoon, urging our good little vessels at a quickened speed, and waving the topmost boughs of the forest, exposing the sheen and glister of their leaves, besides cooling our bodies and renewing vigour within us, until we laughed in mockery of the malaria of the extensive delta, and our healthy appetite began to rage for food.

An hour later the thick, tall forest, which had hitherto covered every space save that occupied by the watery channels of the delta, began to thin sensibly, and vestiges of former cultivation appeared. Now and then a tall, dark cluster of trees, overgrown with convolvuli, was seen, at the dark shadows and gloom of which one or two of my men, new to such tropical density of vegetation, shuddered. By noon we had passed the most easterly feeder of the Rufiji—the Mbumi River—and were opposite Miehweh. The Mbumi issues from the north-west, and is about sixty yards wide at its mouth. Canoes ascend even this tributary a considerable distance. Miehweh is the name of a small colony of villages and a district which may extend about four miles along the northern bank of the Rufiji. The inhabitants cultivate rice-fields, the products of which they exchange with the Banians of Kikunia and Pemba Bagamoyo, &c., for cotton cloth and pice.

In order to illustrate the disposition of the natives, I will describe an incident which occurred near an island called Surveni, opposite Miehweh. A large flock of birds, kingfishers and whydahs, were shot at with a rifle-ball, which, piercing the flock, was seen to ricochet a considerable distance byond along the surface of the river. After we had proceeded a mile, we detected several canoes close to the Miehweh bank, trying to outstrip us. Four continued their way, while one canoe separated from the others, which, taking advantage of the dead water along the lee of some islets, was soon able to overtake us. One of our guides hailed the solitary canoeman, and asked him what he wanted. He answered that he had come to inquire who we were, and for what purpose we came to the Rufiji, and why we fired bullets, to the imminent risk of people fishing in the river. His reply and questions were given with that force, volubility, and rasping harshness I remembered so well were the characteristics of the voices of the Wogogo when angered.

The guide replied mildly that we had come to "see, that's all"—*Tembeau tou.*

"To see? See what?"

"To see the river?"

"What for?"

"To see. Why? God knows! The white men do such strange things. They put it down in a book, and that is all I know that ever comes of it."

"Huh! how far do you intend to go?"

"As far as there is plenty of water for the boat in the Rufiji."

"Inside?"

"Yes; inside."

"Huh! the Rufiji extends far—many days' journey, and there is always water in the Rufiji."

"The white men intend to go and see for themselves how far there is plenty of water."

"How much do they intend to give me for shooting on the river?"

"Nothing."

The breeze came down over the tops of the trees, bellied the sails out full and large, and the Wave passed by the inquisitive native irresistibly. Half an hour later the Pamfoumeh district west of Miehweh was reached, with the tide and wind now strong in our favour, and soon after we came to Bumba, the remaining mouth of the Rufiji, which relieves the [illegible] of the river proper of its volume of water. Bumba is also an insignificant stream compared to either the Magambu, Simbaoranga, or the Kikunia. Its appearance and breadth corroborated the guides' report. Lower down the Bumba divides its waters among the Nguruweh, Otikiri, Simaya, Mtote, Njemjia, and Mdwana mouths. At Kisombea, situated at the head of a long reach of the Rufiji, whose course here came from the south-east, large numbers of people flocked to the banks of the river to observe the strange phenomenon of a large boat, towing another one and going fast up-stream by means of sails. They had heard of a "smoke boat" having ascended as far as Agunia lower down, but they had not seen it, though they marvelled much that such things should be. They were exceedingly inquisitive, and wondered that white men should come so far to "see" only water. Long after we had passed them we noted that the strange event was being discussed by the interested groups who had greedily fastened their eyes upon the boats and their belongings, as they glided by them.

Beyond Kisembea, the Rufiji's course has a straight three-mile reach from the south-south-west. It has a breadth varying from 400 to 250 yards, and the channel is deep and easily found by observing the banks of the river. At no place could we find soundings with the boat hook. Any river steamboat man in America could so far, have found no fault with the stream. It was marked by every characteristic of a navigable river. From the sea up to Kisembea, a distance of 22 miles as I made it, the largest steamer that floats on the Mississippi River—which I believe has a burden of over 5000 tons—might ascend and descend without impediment. The Wave ran aground twice in that distance; but it was our fault—we had missed the proper channel. When we had ascertained it, we found plenty of water, and no difficulty. Marenda district, which succeeds Kisembea as we ascend is very populous, and small villages are found in clusters. The plain is exceedingly fertile, and produces rice, holcus sorylum, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, vegetables in abundance; cocoa-nut trees are frequently seen while the plantain is most prolific. At sunset we anchored in midstream opposite Jumbe at a distance of forty miles by river from Saninga Island, congratulating ourselves that we had done a good day's work, and at having ascended at least twenty miles higher up the Rufiji than any other white man and with a conviction strong in our minds that my predecessors had libelled the noble river without sufficient cause. I despatched men on shore as soon as we anchored to convey my most respectful salaams to the chief Jumbe, and to inform him that I should be delighted to make friends with him, which message was cordially received by him, at the same time that he took occasion to send tokens of his regard in the shape of five cocoa-nuts and one chicken. But for this stroke of diplomacy our guides informed us that we would very likely have been visited by "river thieves" during the night.

[To be continued.]

THE SHALLOWEST DRAUGHT STEAMER IN THE WORLD.—The increasing necessity for effecting communication between distant places in foreign countries by means of water transit has, where such means of transit exists, led to a demand for vessels of a light draught, in order to navigate very shallow rivers. Builders have gone on reducing the draught from two feet to one and even less, but as civilization spreads the navigation of still shallower streams and the supplying of still lighter draught boats become necessities. It thus happens that Messrs. Yarrow and Hedley, of Poplar, have been engaged to design and construct some steamers of exceptionally light draught for the navigation of the upper waters of one of the rivers in Brazil. These boats are intended chiefly for the conveyance of passengers, and the first of them has just been launched and made a satisfactory trial trip on Saturday last. In all probability she is the shallowest draught steamer ever built, her draught, with steam up and fully equipped, being only 7 inches. This formed one of the conditions imposed upon her builders. The others were that she should not draw more than 9 inches of water with 20 persons on board, and that she should be of such a size as to be capable of being carried whole on a ship's deck to the Brazils. The steamer has, therefore, been built with a flat bottom and has a length of 45ft. and a beam of 8ft. with a depth of 2ft. She is propelled by a pair of paddles 54in. in diameter 2ft. 9in. breast, and each having eight floats. Her paddles are driven by a pair of inclined direct-acting engines with cylinders 5½in. in diameter and 10in. stroke. She is roomy and comfortable both fore and aft of her engines, there being accommodation for about 40 persons in all. Upon her trial trip on Saturday with 18 persons on board she drew 8½in. of water. Her engines ran at an average rate of 80 revolutions per minute, which gave her a speed of about eight miles per hour. On her first contractor's trial she made the same speed with the same number of revolutions, and with 130lb. steam, the stated consumption of fuel being 40lb. of coal per hour. The run made with the little craft from the Temple to Greenwich and back on Saturday was thoroughly satisfactory and demonstrated both her speed and handiness. Now that it has been satisfactorily shown that such a light draught is perfectly practicable, it will probably follow that districts hitherto unexplored and lying up rivers previously deemed unnavigable will be opened up and new sources of commerce developed.—*Times, October* 5.